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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 294- BOMBAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

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BENNETT & CO.

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
16th Dec.	China ..		7,952
22nd ,,	Kashmir ..		8,968
29th ,,	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16,385
5th Jan.	Mantua † ..		10,902
12th ,,	Kaisari Hind X ..		11,430
19th ,,	Plassy ..		7,392
26th ,,	Dongola ..	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta ..		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X ..		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa † ..		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola ..	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua ..		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X ..		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @ ..	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind ..		11,430
5th April.	Naldera X ..		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha ..	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa ..		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola ..	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,089
3rd May.	Plassy ..	China ..	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua ..		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,622
31st ,,	Plassy ..	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminate voyage at Marseilles.

@ Does not convey passengers from India

* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Dec. ..	Matgha ..	8,258
28th ,, ..	Matiana ..	8,965
11th Jan. ..	Domala ..	8,441
25th ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324
8th Feb. ..	Dalgoma ‡ ..	5,800
22nd ,, ..	Morvada ..	8,193
7th March ..	Mandala ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	Dumana ..	8,600
4th April ..	Manela ..	8,303
18th ,, ..	Matiana ..	8,965
2nd May...	Domala ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA. COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

19th Dec	Sicilia †	..	6,812
28th ,,	Morea	..	10,911
15th January	Soudan †	..	6,696
25th ,,	Naldera	..	15,996
2 st February	Sicilia †	..	6,813
22nd ,,	Chna	..	7,952
18th March	Soudan †	..	6,69
24th April	Sicilia †	..	8,813

† Proceed as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
15th Dec.	VASNA ..	Busreh via K'chi
15th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaK'war 10 A. M.
17th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi viaK'war
20th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
26th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
29th ,,	COLABA ..	Colombo and Rangoon

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with

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P. O. Box 122

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Telephone No. 1230

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Assets exceed Rs. 40.00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p.a.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

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Managing Director

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
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HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobé	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Branch ..... Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
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Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipon	Sangon
Batavia	Jonore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business unedrtaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Rs. 59,85,000

(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00 00C.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. pent annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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Envelopes, containing the information should be marked "COMPETITION." They will not be opened until Monday, December 24th, 1923, when the writers of the first three thus opened will receive, free of charge, a MOORE, two-speed Gear attachment, valued at Rs. 250, provided that, at the time of writing, they are bona fide Ford Owners.

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BANKING.

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AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVED FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
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SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore, City Office Chaudausi, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur and Shajahanpur.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.
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INK TABLETS.
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
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It enables to keep life-long youth, health, manliness, virile power, energy, cheerful and rosy face. Avoids old age, looks younger and people wrongly judge his or her age, equally useful for men, women, young and old. The greatest of all tonics, for nervous debility loss of appetite, sleeplessness, mental exhaustion, Brain fag, premature decay, poverty of blood, consumption, debility from oldage, Rheumatism, fever, dyspepsia, Habitual constipation. purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion and increases the bulk of children, weak, sickly and lean persons. Improves memory and gives tone to the whole system. Rs. 1,000 deposited with the Punjab and Sindh Bank, Limited, Lahore. A substantial assurance of the genuineness of the Bank Cheque System, A guarantee for the refund of Price and a sure proof of the efficacy of the medicine. Try the medicine for a month at our risk to see its magical effects, and you will gain youth, health, and vigour or your Rs. 7-8 back, or prove it otherwise and get Rs. 1,000. Use it for a Season and become a youngman of 20, with robust health and rosy figure, to enjoy the life.
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Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

TAILORS
For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen, silk, and cotton.
Cut and Fit Guaranteed.
A. R. Abdurrehman & Co.
Gents' Tailors and Outfitters
44, Churchgate Street, Fort,

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil Light & Handy Pattern
Low Consumption Simple Reliable.
Price .. .. on application
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street
BOMBAY No. 2

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1874.)
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
THIS COMPANY OFFERS
A NEW and PERFECT SCHEME of ASSURANCE for Old Age and Family Provision in
THE GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICY.
The BENEFITS guaranteed under this attractive POLICY are:
(1) AN INCREASING SUM ASSURED payable at death within 25 years!
(2) A CASH PAYMENT of an amount equal to the Original Sum Assured on SURVIVANCE to the end of the period!
(3) A FREE PAID-UP POLICY for an amount equal to the original Sum Assured PAYABLE at DEATH after 25 years.
In addition to these Benefits a Policyholder has the choice of Valuable Alternative Benefits.
Premiums are payable for 25 years or till Previous Death.
For particulars apply to
H. EDWIN JONES, Manager.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

HALF-WATT FITTINGS LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
RUSTOM BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 109 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 18/-only.
Postage extra.
P. D. R. WADIA, BROKER.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum

MEMBER
THE
Advance Motor Co.,
Accessory Specialists,
LAMINGTON ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Telephone: No. 6006. Telegrams: "AUTOMOTIVE."
"Stands for Quality and Value."

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.
Head Office:—1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Note well:—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy-holders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company:—Rs. 15-per thousand per annum
Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.
WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to:—
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.
Local Secretaries 79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A PORTUGUESE or HINDU CLERK for a Washing Company. Apply F. BRISTLE AND CO., opposite Railway Hotel, Grant Road.
A R9244

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE CLERK, knowing Gujerati. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 9920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9236

WANTED—One SECOND or THIRD CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced in working oil mills for up-country. Apply sharp, Box No. 9915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18359

YOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indespensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9185

WANTED—An experienced and influential SALESMAN for canvassing indents for Cutlery, Sundries, Hosiery, Fleece goods, etc. Apply with testimonials and capacity to Box No. 9918, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A R9227

WANTED—MANAGERS (Cash Security Rs. 500 or Shares Rs. 10,000, Commission 12½ per cent. or 50 per cent.). Unemployment conquered. Apply enclosing stamps to the ARYAN SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Imli St., DELHI.
A9246

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENT and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

WANTED—AGENTS for each Presidency in India for a Limited concern. Small salary to begin with, with good commission and good future prospects. Preference given to those able to invest Rs. 2,000. For particulars please apply immediately to Box No. 9923, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18370

WANTED by a British Firm of Textile and General Machinery Agents, an educated young Indian or Parsi Assistant. Must be of good address. Previous experience of the office work and outside work involved in the selling of textile machinery is necessary. Applications with full particulars will be treated as confidential to Box No. 9923, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18381

WANTED—Two ENGINE DRIVERS, who have had actual experience in driving air compressors worked by internal explosion Engines using heavy oil fuel. Good pay offered for really experienced men. Also one JUNIOR TYPIST, pay according to experience up to a maximum of Rs. 40. Apply DISTRICT ENGINEER, East Indian Railway, Dehri-on-Sone, Shahabad District.
A R9230

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.

WANTED—A SECRETARY and an ACCOUNTANT for a Company, shortly to be floated as a limited concern in the Punjab. Previous experience in the case of both and a thorough and up-to-date knowledge of the Indian Companies Act in the case of the former most essential. Apply before 19th December, 1923 stating age, caste, and terms, etc., to Box No. 9899, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9088

LET ME HELP YOU.—My advice is free. PAY AS YOU EARN. Every man is the Architect of his own fortune. I can teach you personally, rapidly and perfectly, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING Rs. 6 per month. ACCOUNTANCY, Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Secretarial Practice, Filing, Correspondence, etc., Rs. 5 per month each subject. SERVICE GUARANTEED. ENROLMENT for L.C.C. Examination, 1924, apply The PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 25, Hornby Road.
A R9240

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN UNDER-GRADUATE, Master in Persian seeks private TUITIONS. Please apply with full particulars to Box No. 9924, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9242

ABLE MATHEMATICS GRADUATE ex-Teacher, vast experience in teaching Matriculates English and Mathematics, requires TUITIONS. Apply Box. No. 9917 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9226

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET at Santa Cruz near Post Office double rooms in Suratwalla Chawl, newly built. Apply rent etc. to the premises.
C R9218

TO LET—6 Dadyseth Plot, Walkeshwar Road, facing the sea, a spacious GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow, having 4 bed rooms with baths, two halls, godowns, kitchen, etc. Apply BOMANJI R. CONTRACTOR on the same premises.
C R9215

TO LET at Versova opposite Hindu Sanitorium furnished Bangalow with Hall, Dining Room, and three Bed.rooms, with Bathrooms attached. Kitchen and Servant Quarters. Apply Box. No. 9902. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9198

TO LET—Corner Grant Road, New Palatial Building, the place to invest money unique situation. Cosmopolitan Kashmiri Hindu Hotels, open air garden restaurants, a few rooms for Doctors, Dentists, First come first served.
C R9202

BLOCKS of two rooms consisting of one living room and one kitchen, situa at Sopari Baug Road, Parel,, plot No. 48 are to be let. Rooms are well lighted and well ventilated. Special Water taps for the 2nd and 3rd floor. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. NAROTAMDAS N. JHAVERI, 3rd Agiari Lane, Khara Kuva.
C R9097

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Teak Cabinet Almirah, Mahoganised Dressing table, Wall Mirrors, Writing Tables, Oval Dining Tables, Chinese Carved Screen, Carved Flower Pot Stand, Some shop fittings, Fixtures and Counters. ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD., Princess Street.
H 18363

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Sunday Chronicle.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

CHEVROLET BABY GRAND—For sale Chevrolet Baby Grand in Excellent condition, recently painted and overhauled, Khaki covers, Rs. 2,500/-. Apply THE AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, LD., Ford's Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 18354

BUICK—1923 Special Model, 7 seater, Wire wheels, newly overhauled and painted, going cheap. Excellent condition. Apply T. E. PRATT (Bombay) LD. Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 18156

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

BEST "PIANOS" FOR SALE OR HIRE, and on the monthly payment system. Apply to Mr. R. D. PUNVELIWALLA, Contractor's Building, near Police Station, 4th Block, 2nd floor, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 7.

PRINTATOR.—The Mystic Writing Tablet for Office and Home. Your notes, having served their purpose, disappear at will and tablet is again ready for use. No refills. No eraser. PRINTATOR is a perpetual memo tablet. In 3 sizes Rs. 1/8, 1/4, 1 each. Traders apply for wholesale terms. A. HYLAND LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.
N 18323

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

COCOGEM—Pure Refined and Deodorized Coconut Oil Unexcelled for all edible and cooking purposes. As. 11½ por pound in 6 pound tins. Packing and Delivery Free throughout India. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD. Tatapuram. Cochin State, South India.
TI 17644

WANTED—New or secondhand in working order 2 dyeing Jiggers 60" wide. 1 Hydro extractor. Ready. Apply with your full particulars and lowest quotations. GANGADHAR C/O, Mr. R. J. Thakur, Sheigni Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
T R9243

XMAS GIFTS—Best and well known are the IVORY NOVELTIES, which can only be had from the nigh class Ivory Goods Manufacturers:—THE INDIAN IVORY WORKS, Darshani Gate, Amritsar, Their Goods are cheaper and up-to-date. Ask for Price List.
T R9248

MR. H. C. READ, B.Sc. (Birmingham), the well-known Coal, Mining and Geological expert, is prepared to act as Agent in Calcutta for the purchase of fuel for Ginning Presses, Factories, Mills, Iron Foundries, etc., on commission. Loading of coal supervised and deliveries assured. He will also undertake consulting, mining and geological work. Reply c/o Post Box No. 2072, CALCUTTA.
T18258

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

FOR SALE—Valuable Coalfield. 5,800 Bighas of First Class in Jharia Coalfield in one block Ry. Sidings on all sides. 40 ft. seam below 10 ft. from the surface. Title undisputed. No brokers need apply Bonafide purchasers to apply for full particulars to Box. No. 9906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R9201

K. C. L.—K. C. L.—K. C. L.—A rug which is worth its value in gold. No fear of competition. Merit always wins. Insist on getting our genuine all Wool Soft Rugs K.C.L. in most pleasing and attractive designs. Price Rs. 12-8-0 each with a guarantee to refund the value if not approved: Write to:—"THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD.," Hebbal, Post Bangalore.
T 18378

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, latest ...	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 100, Remington 8	100
Santa Portable with Case (German)	100
Remington Portable, Almost New	165
Remington No. 11, Fiscap.	150
Oliver No. 3, 75, No. 9 Slightly-used	175
Multiplex Hammond Portable like new ...	185
Yost 20. latest Rs. 100. Gujerati	
Remington 9.	165
Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters.	

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New, Improved Model	207
Corona Folding, No. 3, Rs. 90, 115, 150 ...	175
Remington 7 Rs 75, 2 Cols, 85, 8, do.	75
Oliver 3 Rs 75, 90, 5, B. S., 125, 9	175
Oliver 5 American Rebuilt Rs 190, 9	225
Underwood 3 Brief Rs 115, 5, 140	185
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	185
Mercedes, German, 2 Cols., Back Spacer	190
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 160, 225	250
Remington 11, Rs 175, 225, Policy	200
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	270
Marathi Remington 9, Rs 125 Gujerati	160

Ribbons, Carbons, Brushes, Pads, Papers. Reliable Repairs to all Typewriters.
NICOLLS AND CO., Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1223.
T

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOKS—CLEARANCE SALE, wonderful reduction. For month open 3 to 8 p.m. daily. Ask handbills VAIDYA & CO., Sandhurst Road.
L R9171

FOR SALE—THE NOVELLINO OF MASUCCIO in English, choicely illustrated, 18 full page photogravures, 2 large vols, original watered silk binding, 1895. This is Lawrence and Bullen No. 711 of 1000 copies issued. Very scarce. Price Rs. 75; Unused Correspondence COURSE IN PRACTICAL ENGLISH, examining for Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 9916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R9233

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects. Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE SIND SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Sukkur (Sind) Sub.Overseer Class (Session Jan. to Sept. 1924)—Applications in the prescribed printed forms should reach the undersigned by the 19th December. 1923. Admission Rules and Forms supplied free on request—N. CHOWDHURI, B. Sc., B. E. C. E., Principal.
M R9211

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Prospectus on application.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A Working or Sleeping PARTNER with Rs. 1,000 only for established shop in good centre to increase business. Apply sharp to Box No. 9925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R9243

SPORTS.

KEY TO RACING—Very easy method. No consideration of jockeyship, ownership or form. Price Rs. 10 ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Bhavnagar, (Kathiawar.)
S R9247

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND BOILER, Marshall's locotype N. H. P. 13 little used. Apply G. G. SHREEJAN, Panvel, District Colaba.
K R9225

PROFESSION

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESHWAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

PROSELDIS EFFERVESCING TABLET for Ladies: Recommended by Miss Etti Rout. Write RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Building, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.
R8884

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

SUITABLE CANDIDATES to fill two appointments of PROSECUTING INSPECTORS. Only those who are legal practitioners and have practised in local Criminal Courts for at least 5 years need apply.

Pay—Rs. 300 per month rising by annual increments for approved service of Rs. 10 to Rs. 400, plus Rs. 100 per month duty allowance, plus Rs. 25 conveyance allowance and free quarters or house rent up to a limit in lieu.

Selected candidates will have to pass a medical test of physical fitness and will remain on probation for one year.

Intending applicants should apply to the Undersigned before the 15th January, 1924, stating their qualifications, age and how long they have been practising.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 11th December, 1923.
18371

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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SOMETHING FOR MILL OWNERS.

1. English Mill Stores of first quality only.
2. Made at our own Blackburn Works.
3. Latest and most up-to-date workshops.
4. Buy from the actual manufacturers
5. Trade Mark III which equals Textilaties
6. Textilaties a new word for textile Stores.
7. Large assortment in our Bombay Stock.
8. Shipment orders at competitive prices.

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO. LTD
(Late Weaving Supplies)
381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Agents.—The Sizing Material Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (India) LTD., Ballard Road, Bombay, invite tenders for the purchase of old scrapped 4-gallon drums and 2-gallon cans during the year 1924. Full particulars on application. Tenders must be submitted on or before January 1st 1924.

For the Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Ltd.
R. T. H. MACKENZIE.
Bombay Manager.
Bombay, 10th December, 1923.
C18337

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY.

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18212

AUCTION SALE OF PULLEYS.

IN pursuance of the terms of the High Court Decree in Suit No. 2428 of 1923 dated 31st July, 1923, the undermentioned articles will be put up for sale by Public Auction on 17th December, 1923, at 4 p.m. at the premises of the Omiar Founding & Engineering Co. Ltd., Love Lane, near Byculla Bridge Bombay.

One, C. I. Split Pulley 46" diam. 4 grooves, 5" bore key cut, 1 3/4 rope.
Two, C. I. Split Pulleys 42" diam. 4 groove 3" bore, key cut, 1¾ rope.
One, C. I. Split Pulley 42" diam. 2 grooves 3" bore, key cut, 1¾ rope.

(Sd.) A.F. WALTERS.
Receiver in Suit No. 2428 of 1923.
18301

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
AND
OF THE AMRITSAR BANK, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)
NOTICE OF FINAL DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of half anna in the rupee (making Re. 1-1-0) has been declared in the above matter and the same will be paid to all the Creditors of the Company at the Liquidation Office No. 1, Lytton Road, Lahore, on and from FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1923, or on any subsequent day, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.
Lahore, 1st December, 1923.
C18356

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
AND
OF THE
PEOPLES BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
(In Liquidation)
NOTICE OF FINAL DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of eleven pies in the Rupee (making Re. 1-3-11) has been declared in the above matter and the same will be paid to all the Creditors of the Company at the Liquidation Office, No. 1, Lytton Road, Lahore on and from FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1923, or on any subsequent day, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.
Lahore, 1st December, 1923.
18355

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort,
Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS CONCESSION TICKETS 1923.

RETURN JOURNEY TICKETS at 1 1/3 fares will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers for distances over 100 miles and at 1½ fares to Intermediate class passengers for distances over 50 miles during the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays. For periods of availability, etc. see the Notices exhibited at stations.

F.J.H. SIEVWRIGHT
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th December, 1923.
18358

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAWAB SYED ZAHURUL HASANKHAN and NAWAB SYED NAJMUL HASANKHAN have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kandewadi Lane, Girgaum, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 325 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under Old No. 307, New No. B/2069, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. C/7730 and now under Collectors Old No. E1/2069, New Survey No. 1D/ 7730 Cadestral Survey No. 155 Girgaum Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 762, 756A and Street Nos. 25-29 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Akalkot Lane, on or towards the West by Akalkot Lane, on or towards the North by Kandewadi Lane and on or towards the South by Akalkot Lane and beyond that by the property of Dewkabai, wife of Dharsi Ramji and also of Nanalal Parbhuram.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1923

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN.
Purchasers Attorneys.
C18383

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4812 of 1923.

YUSUF J. MEHERALLY and (2) MAHOMED HASSAN FAZULBHOY, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, on behalf of themselves and all others the members of the Muslim Students' Union, Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

Dr. FRAMJI J. KHAMBATTA of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at 56, Wodehouse Road Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp on the 30th day of November, 1923. Notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the Plaintiffs abovenamed being two of the members of the Muslim Students' Union, Bombay and the present Honorary General Secretary and Honorary Treasurer thereof respectively for themselves and on behalf of all the other members of the said Muslim Students Union Bombay against the Defendant abovenamed praying as follows:—

"That the Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,147-12-0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on Rs. 600 from 10th April 1923 and on Rs. 547-12.0 from 20th April 1923 till Judgment costs of the suit and interest on Judgment.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 8th day of January, 1924.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 11th day of December, 1923.

Messrs. SARNIS GORDHANKER & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18373

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD.

(Registered in Baroda State.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that those shareholders who have not yet received their share certificates are requested to send for them by sending all their call receipts duly signed at the back of each.

For the Gaekwar Industrials Ltd.

J. P. DESAI,
Secretary.

Bilimora, Dec. 12, 1923.

C18376

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

A WELL ESTABLISHED
ALLUMINIUM BRASS UTENSIL AND METAL FACTORY.

In perfect running order in Bombay with the latest machinaries from the best makers. Complete with LATEST MODELS HOLLOW WARE DIES AND PUNCHES ETC. Electrically driven.

Guaranteed excellent output with its regular workmen and consumers.

Their registered popular Brand may be given on arrangements.

Terms very suitable. Apply Box No. 9926, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R9245

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Andes Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 14th December from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha

14th December, 1923.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 11-30 a.m., (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 8th January, 1924, for supply of timber and sleepers odd sizes for Crossings, bridges, etc. Commencing from 1st April 1924, to 31-3-1925 to M. G. System.

Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned at Mahalaxmi Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores,
Mahalaxmi, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th December 1923, at 2-0 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Sugar samples, broken rice, Ramagraph records, loose coir yarn, 4 chests tea, 10 cases liquor, C I pipes, spelter, stove parts, fire-works, 10 cases empty soda bottles wire nails, hoops, envelopes, tin plates, 14 iron bars, cocoanuts, 26 pieces tele stores, sample tinware, old clothes, 250 cases glass globes for hurricane lanterns, glass bottles, machinery, parcel cement, galvanized sheets, 3 cocoa-de-mer, lanterns, rice, iron plate, coir yarn, advertising matter, 2 cases cotton and woollen shawls, 4 cases aniline dye 5 cases electric shade globes, window glass (small), 18 bundles hoops, 6 casks engine oil, small tiles 142 teakwood rafters lying at Lakri Bunder, Mazagaon will be sold at the Sale Warehouse. Intending purchasers may inspect the same before the sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of the property at Fofalwady Bhuleshwar advertised for sale on Saturday the 15th inst. is POSTPONED until 15th February next.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Yokohama Bank, Ltd., Messrs BENNETT & CO will on FRIDAY, the 21st Inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort next to the Yokohama Bank office furniture, belonging to Yuasa Cotton Trading Company, Ltd. and others Such as large and small writing tables, small and large cupboards, English file cabinets, iron safe glass door book cases, large and small teak wood shelves, wooden sample boxes for cotton, wall clocks, copying press, cycle, Remington Typewriter, cheque writing machine benches, Japanese calculating machine, chairs, revolving chairs, partition screen, etc. etc. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PADLOCKS AND ASSORTED SPOONS, ETC.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 15th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Messrs. Kaderbhoy Esmailji of Abdul Rehman Street

4 cases containing 550 dozs. Padlocks of different sizes (Eagle lock Co.).

9 cases containing 900 Dozs. Padlocks of different sizes (Eagle Lock Co.)

20 cases containing 144 gross, Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons (Dodgt and Seymour, Ltd).

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 3321 of 1921 (Nathumal vs. Ishersing).

1 Godrej Safe D quality.—Mehta boxes, one carpet, copying press etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Landaulette.

1 Strong built second hand Tonga.

1 Arab horse.

A Bay English gelding—15 hands, 10 years old, a good Tack and Trapper Novice.

1 Kathiawady horse in saddle and harness.

1 Henderson Motor Cycle with side car 8 H.P.

1 Hudson Motor Car (super six) 7 seater guaranteed in first class order throughout.

FURNITURE SALE AT ANDHERI.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Andheri, Gondavi Road next to the Police Station and about five minutes walk from the Railway Station, very valuable English furniture by Maple and Sheraton, also by Mckenzie and Roberts such as dining room suite by Maple containing dining table, side board, silver show case chairs etc., drawing room containing English inlaid upholsterd sofas and chairs, one English convertible easy chair, rich English carpets gramaphone cabinet with records screen one semi grand-piano by Broadwood with pianola, table lamps, glass and crockery and platedware, one nearly new 3/4 size mahogany billiard table, singer sewing machine, telescopic invalid table, large double bedstead, English dressing table with oval centre mirror, one teakwood cupboard with pigeon holes by Mckenzie, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book cases, cane furniture, ice box aluminium utensils etc, etc.

The property of S. J. Bhavnagri, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

Bombay, 11th December, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1923

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 4, Carnegy Road, Marine Lines.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by Robert, Wimbridge and other well-known makers, sliding dining table, drawing room suite, dressing tables, large double bedsteads, almyrahs, ice box, drawing room carpets, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above-mentioned place, very valuable artistic furniture by Robert, Wimbridge and other well-known makers, sliding dining table, sideboard, silver show case, chairs, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich carpets, screens, table lamps, glass and crockery and plated ware, large double bedsteads, dressing tables with mirror, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book cases, cane furniture, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Lieut.-Col. A. H. Wilson, R. A. S. C.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th December, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.

Telephone 5152.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at "Sheher Numa" next to "Morlow Mansions" Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, made-to-order high class household dining, Drawing and bed room furniture by well known makers, such as sliding dining table, dining room Chairs Side Boards, dinner Wagons, one complete set of Canteen Cutlery in case, Drawing room Cabinets, Chesterfield suites, Book stands, file cabinets, Silver Show cases, Ornaments Hat Stands teapoys, One Remington Portable typewriter, One Cabinet Gramophone with Records, Complete set of Bed room furniture, Chinaware Brassware, Rich Electro-plated wares.

Sale to commence at 2-30 p.m.

Catalogues will be printed; and the property is on view.

One Blackburn Motor Cycle, 1921 Model, Chain drive, Electric fittings, complete with accessories and side-car.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th December, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2734.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Haji Bachoo Ally & Anr. and on account and at the risk of Haji Ahmed Abdulla and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th March, 1922, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the under mentioned property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Northern side of Duncan Road, otherwise called Falkland Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty one square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 2216 (2) and 2218 and Street No. 4A and 6, New Survey No. 5540 and bounded, on or towards the North and East by the property of Bachoobai, widow of Darabji Burjorji Cooper, on or towards the South partly by the property of Haji Dada Haji Rahimtulla and partly by the property of Shiv Narayan Saheb Guru of Dakh Haran Temple and on or towards the West partly by the property of Dhunjibhoy and partly by Falkland Road Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1923.

When Trifles Worry You,

YOU ARE RUN DOWN AND NEED

NERVINUS

WITH GOLD

Indicated in **Lassitude; Tropical Debility; Dyspepsia; Kidney and Liver Troubles; Anaemia; Blood Impurities;** Semi or Total **Impotency**; etc. Month's use bottle Rs.5/-. External Liniment for local weakness Rs. 2/8. Both together Rs. 7/- V. P. Charges Extra. Literature Free. Available from THOMSON & TAYLOR Ltd., Bombay, and E. SPEECHLY, Karachi, or direct from

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
BHAGALPUR.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch, Map of heavens, longevity finance, business prospects, wife and children etc. Rs. 4-8-0 Special one year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2/- Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1-4-0 Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Apply to:—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASREMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.

Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.'s

Latest Production

A Quarrel-Game of Narad

OR

Rama Maruti Yuddha.

One of the most interesting episodes from Ramyan. See how Hanooman prepared to fight the Lord—and how the Lord deprived him of all his power.

Time—Rates—As Usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, Byculla

Presents

THE FINAL INSTALMENTS of

OREGON TRAIL

Universal's Latest Chapterplay

With

ART ACCORD

A Selected Comic in the programme.

Time—Rates—As Usual.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

For the help of Maharashtriya Mofat Vachanalaya.

Saturday 15th Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p. m.

ASHA-NIRASHA

Sunday 16th Dec. 1923 at 3 p. m.

AKACHA PYALA

Rates excluding amusement Taxes. } 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, 0/12, 0/8.

Yashwant Natak Mandali.

BOMBAY THEATRE

SATURDAY 15-12-1923, at 9 p. m.

Manapman.

SUNDAY 16-12-1923, at 3-30 noon.

Soubhadra.

Director. Shanker Rao Sir Naik.

Manager. K. S. Hardikar.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

THE IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, VIRAVANALLUR, S. INDIA

has devoted many years to a comprehensive study of the Astrological Science and worked wonders in that field which have startled many a sceptic mind—Persons desirous of knowing their future are recommended to consult the above Academy by sending any two or more simple questions on the subjects troubling their minds with dates of their birth or time of writing the questions—The questions may be sent even enclosed in a sealed cover which will be returned unopened with astonishingly correct predictions—The charge is only Re. 0 8-0 per question which will be realised by V. P. P. with the condition that money will be refunded in case of incorrect or irrelevant predictions—The public cannot have astrological consultations on better terms—Sealed cover containing the questions should be sent protected by another outer cover to avoid damage in transit—Reading of one's whole future should not be put as a question as special charges are made for it.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churrey Road.)

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

"THE LIGHT THAT LIES IN A WOMAN'S EYES—AND LIES—AND LIES!"

He had a million. She had beauty. He was young. She was wise. She spent his money. Then what—? See

"FOOLS & RICHES"

Starring

HERBERT RAWLINSON

and a great supporting cast including

Katherine Perry, Tully Marshall, Doris Pawn & Nick DeRuiz

'FOOLS & RICHES'

This glittering spectacle of high society in its reckless, wasteful moments. Speed! Thrills!! Suspense!!! Gorgeous settings! Beautiful girls! And Herbert Rawlinson as the happiest, snappiest, peppiest, devil-may care hero you ever saw! You'll surely enjoy it.

'FOOLS & RICHES'

(5 Reels)

The story is woven around the experiences of a lad who had no weightier thoughts than the spending of his father's fortune in chunks. Old "Pickhandled" Dorgan, as Jimmy's father was known, was fond of his son but was not proud of him for his way of living. In the interest of his son's future he arranged his will so that he could not get control of the money until he had proven his ability to hand'e it properly Jimmy makes one big mistake that is enough to open his eyes He starts from the bottom and climbs to the top, proving his ability with surprising results.

"A CHARMING UNIVERSAL DRAMA."

'FOOLS & RICHES'

A Two Real Comedy and the International News in the Programme.

To-Night: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

THIRD WEEK!

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A Picture that will forcibly remind you of the great and successful "Judex" Serial

THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SERIAL PICTURE.

Further new nine parts this week!

To-day fail not to see the Great and Charming Love story by the Gaumont Co.

A beautifully produced serial picture. In twelve episodes

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

NOTE—This serial has been provided with specially prepared beautiful English, Gujarati and Marathi Titles.

A WHOLESOME AND MOST DELIGHTFUL SERIAL STORY TOLD IN MOTION PICTURES BY THE AUTHOR OF "TIH MINH" AND "BARRABAS."

A BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SERIAL PICTURE.

IN TWELVE EPISODES

A Comedy in the Programme

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW 3-30, 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

Excelsior Theatre

DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 p. m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

In his latest 4 Reel Comedy

"THE PILGRIM."

Empire Theatre

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

POLA NEGRI

In "The Last Payment."

Empress Theatre

To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

FOURTH CHAPTER.

IMPERIAL

Commences

To-night and during this week

First Instalment

(Six parts) of

A Super Indian Serial

"PATNI PRATAP"
"PATNI PRATAP"
"PATNI PRATAP"

produced by

MADAN THEATRES LIMITED

featuring

Miss Patience Cooper

in the duel role of twin sisters: The action never fails for an instant and the story holds its interest from start to finish:

Daily 4 Shows:—

5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P. M.
Sat. & Sunday Extra Shows 3-30

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 560.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 610.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 600.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 151½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 145¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 326.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.37 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 82.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.00.
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Dec. 13
Telegraph Transfers	£ 1/6 1/16 Steady.
Bar Gold	4-14-6Firm
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/16 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Dec. 14. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5
Dcc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	555
American Dollars	324
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	239
Japan	152
Singapore	166

Market—Steady.

LONDON, 13th Dec. 1923.

Bar Silver spot 33 7/16.
Bar Silver forward 32 7/8.
India bought small sopplies. Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	New York, Dec, 13.
Demand Bills	4.30.37

	London, Dec. 13.
Exchange on London in Paris	82.25
" " " " Germany	18,300,000,0.0,0.0
" " " " Italy	100,68
Stockholm	19.60
Christiania	29.4
Amsterdam	11.44
Switzerland	25.07
Belgium	..94.85 Yesterdays.
Athens	..245.00 "

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Dec. 13.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 87 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/2
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 100 5/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 56 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	" 42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	" 63 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	" 66 1/2

	London, Dec. 13.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 1/16
6 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 102 1/4
7 " " "	" 115

DISCOUNTS.

Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 1/4.
Discounts Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3 1/2
Discounts Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discounts Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
Interest day to day Loans 1 3/4.
Interest 7 day market Loans 2 3/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate is 4 per cent. since 5th July 1923.
5 per cent. Rentes 25.
3 per cent Rentes 54 3/4.

	London, Dec. 13.
TIN BLOCK	3.0 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/12/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/13/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/3/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/3/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/3/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/4.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/6.

LONDON, Dec. 13

Bar gold ready s. 94-6.
Silver ready d. 33-7.
Silver forward d. 32-14.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, India and China bought, London speculators selling. Little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Ready:—25—3—9

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	25—3—3	25—3—9	"	25—3—9
Posh	25—3—3	25—3—9	"	25—3—9

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—3—9
Posh 0—6—3
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Ready:—80—4—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	80—1—0	80—4—0	"	80—4—0
Posh	80—2—0	80—6—0	"	80—6—0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—1?—0
Posh 1—3—6
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/6.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

14th December 1923.

After the recent sharp advance Reuter reported to-day 15 points higher to 30 points lower in New York futures, Liverpool has been reported 8 to 15 points up. Early the market advanced sharp on heavy general buying but later gave way on some long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co., cable under date 12th inst. as follows:—

"Excited short covering. Think that prices high enough. Favour sales especially against higher prices which looking to the statistical strength of the position both here and in America, seems to us altogether unwarranted. Prices ruling in the up-country markets are for above Bombay parity and as America has recouped the major portion of the recent decline, we think that values here will also have to adjust themselves, if not now at some later period.

Owing to the moderate decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 645 i.e. Rs. 7 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening an Indore Operator and Commission Houses were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 640. Going up to Rs. 642 the values gave way to Rs. 637½ on selling by Commission Houses and some long liquidation. Again touching Rs. 638½ the prices further dropped to Rs. 626 on selling by jobbers and Commission Houses, at which rate the Bazar closed at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 629, advanced to Rs. 635 on buying by shroffs, and closed quiet at Rs. 630 on selling by an Indore operator and Cutcha Candy Fine Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 603 and declined to Rs. 598. Going up to Rs. 600 the prices further gave way to Rs. 586 on Commission Houses selling at which rate the Bazar finally closed at 3.30 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 600 and closed easier at Rs. 583 at 3-30 p.m. F.G. Bengal Dec./January was nominally quoted Rs. 516.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the off-take was moderate. About 3,000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
(5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Dec. 14.	
Fully Good Broach	..April/May	.. 630
Fully Good Bengal	..Dec./Jan.	.. 520
Fine Oomra	..Dec./Jan.	.. 591
Fine Oomra	..March.	.. 588

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Description,	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	.. 555	545	530	..	..	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	635	625	610	..	..	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	665	655	640	..		
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	630	640	625	..		

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 14. Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..April/May .. 629
Fully Good Bengal	..Dec./Jan .. 519
Fine Oomra	..Dec./Jan. .. 599
Fine Oomra	..March. .. 587

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

New York Market 13th December 1923.

Previous close	Deli-very	Prices last known	Closing Prices in Liverpool	Since Previous close
35.85	Dec.		35.14	—71
34.90	Jan.	35.03	+13 34.60	—30
35.10	Mar.		35.00	—10
35.50	May	35.50 —	35.20	—30
34.30	July		34.45	+15
29.20	Oct.		28.57	—63

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 35.40, lowest 34.60, range .80 points Some foreign selling on reaction theory.

Liverpool Market 13th December 1923.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Since previous close
20.10	Jan.	20.90 +80	20.21 +11
20.30	Mar.	20.80 +80	20.65 +65 20.15 +15
19.87	May		20.00 +13
19.39	July		19.47 +08
16.15	Oct.	17.00 +85	16.65 +50 16.20 +05
23.14	Jan. 1924	Egyptian	23.30 +16
21.80	Nov. "	"	21.95 +15

Telegraphic market advices: 11-30 a.m.

4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/12.
5 per recent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 99/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The following are the closing rates:—

Imperial 1385, India 76/8, Central Bank 25/8 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 345, Apollo 25, Bombay Cotton 630, Bombay Dyeing 862/8, Century 442/8, Cent. India 532/8, Colaba Land 155, Coorla 155, Crescent 230, D. D. Sassoon, Dawn 675, Edw. Sassoon 230, E. D. Sassoon 3 Elphinstone 56/4, Fazulbhoy 865, Hajee Lokak 1215, Ind. Bleaching 192/8, Indore Malwa 515, Kastoorchand 220, Khatao 200, Kohinoor 1435, Laxmi Cotton 5200, Madhowji 265, Mathuradas 375, M. Petit 3125, Morarji 4100 x.d., New Great 542/8, New City 225, Pabani 350 Pearls 630, Phoenix 505, Rajapurji 226/4, Simplex 367/8, Swan 840, Swadeshi 530, Tata Mill 410 and Vishnu Cotton 2005.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 230, B. Burma 287/8, B. Burma N. I. 67/8, Bombay Tram 90, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 10/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 5/4, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd 210n, New India Insur 13/12, Tata Iron Ord. 31, Tata Iron Defd 121/4, Shivrajpur 36/8, Tata Hydro 722/8, Scindia Steam 6/2.

	London, Dec. 13.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 7/8
Hongkong	" 126
National	" 43 1/4
Eastern	" 5 3/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12 1/4

Heavy general buying. Some long liquidation at the advance. Tone of market good.

(2) January highest 20.90, lowest 20.20, range .70 points.

American cross rate at 4-50 p.m. 437.

CHRISTMAS AND NEWYEAR HOLIDAYS.

Liverpool closing 4 p.m. on 24th December until 11 a.m. 27th December. And on 12-30 p.m. 28th December until 11 a.m. 2nd January 1924.

New York closing on 25th December and 1st January.

New Orleans closing on 24th and 25th December, and also on 31st December and 1st January.

Telegraphic market advices: 6-30 p.m. Morning general buying. Later, market declined on long liquidation, Manchester and American selling, hedge selling; stop loss orders being reached.

	Liverpool, Dec. 13. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	20.21+11
	Mar.	20.15+15
	May	20.00+13
	July	19.47+08

	Liverpool, Dec. 13 Bales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	200
" " Imports	
EGYPTIAN Future prices	
Mid. Americans Spot	20.84
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	24.40
New York 11 a. m.	35 38
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	35.57
New Orleans 10 a. m.	34.82
	35 09
	35.32

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Dec. 13. To-day's Price.
Dec.	20.85 +71
Jan.	20.85 +75
Feb.	
Mar.	20 60 +60
April	
May	20.46 +59
June	
July	19 96+57
Aug.	18.10—34
Sept.	17.60—50
Oct.	16.90 +75
Nov.	
Dec.	
Egyptians Jan.	24.00
Mar.	24.23
May	24,30

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Liverpool, Dec. 13. To-day's Prices.
December	20 24+10
January	20.1 +11
February	20.17+15
March	20.15+15
April	20 05+14
May	20.00+13
June	19.52+8
July	19.47+8
August	18.50+8
September	17 32+2
October	16.20+5
November	15 85+4
December	15.68+4

Tone:—Weak.

Months	Liverpool, Dec, 13, To-day's Prices.
December	23.25+16
January	23.30+16
February	23.40+15
March	23.50+15
April	23.57+17
May	23.63+18
June	23.65+15
July	23.66+16
August	23.45+15
September	23.28+15
October	23.38+15
November	21.95+10
December	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Dec, 13.
M. G. Bengal Good,	13.90
" " Fully Good	14.30
" " Fine	14.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	15.10
" " Fully Good	15.60
" " Fine	16.10
M. G. Broach, Good	17.20
" " Fully Good	17.60
" " Fine	18.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.80
" " Fully Good	14.20
" " Fine	14 60

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

	New York, Dec 13 To-day's prices.
Futures at New York, Jan.	34.60—30
Mar.	35 00—10
May	35 20—30
July	34 45 +45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Dec. 13.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	39,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " Continent	7,000
Futures at New York Jan.	34.40
" Mar.	35.00
" May.	35.20
" July	34.45
Spot Cotton at New York	35 60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	34.75
Futures " " Mar.	34.80
" " " May	34.82
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 13/16
Fair Foreign mined	85 1/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41	0	0	6	9	0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	40	0	0	6	7	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42	0	0	6	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	5	0	10	14	0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	5	0	10	14	0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	4	0	11	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	7	0	14	3	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	4	0	13	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80	0	0	16	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	76	0	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black	68	0	0	14	0	0
Poppyseed, White	12	14	0	13	10	0
Groundnuts	71	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	9	4	0	9	8	0
Barley	30	0	0	..		
Castorseed	74	0	0	..		
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40	0	0	5	11	0
Forward.		Rs.	a.	p.		
Wheat, April/May		7	4	6		
Linseed, April/May		13	1	6		
Groundnut, Dec, Jan.		71	0	0		
Teckeed Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan		16	0	0		

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 13.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	41/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	41/3
AUSTRALIAN D/J Value	45 3
KARACHI BARLEY D/J	31/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Cargo D/J Buyers	44/3

WHEATS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Rosario Santa Fe 62½, 41/3 January-February sellers.

Borletta Russo, 62½ lbs. 40/9 January-February sellers.

Australian 46 December-January value.

Choice White Karachi, 480£, 244/3 December-January Buyers.

Tone:—Sellers meeting buyers more ready.

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Dec. 13
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December Sellers	32/3
Fine White Java C. & F. July Sellers	24/9
July/Sept Sellers	24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	25/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	25/1

Tone,—Holders are firm—Trade is Quiet

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

During the latter part of last week our market ruled quiet with small demand and easier advices from Java and other Indian markets and prices declined by nearly one shilling and recovered steadily during this week with better demand and strong advices from Java and America. The demand for ready sugars is moderate. A good business has been done in Beet Sugar January-March Shipment at 30s. 3d. to 31s. 3d. Free Bombay Harbour, which comparatively about one shilling cheaper than Javas. A small business was done in White Javas December-January Shipment at 31s. 6d. to 32s. F. B. H. Karachi and Calcutta reported a quiet but steady market with small business doing. Java reported a strong market with good enquiry and holders for old crop sugars are firm. London market ruled steady with good business done, in Beet sugar for India. America reported a steadier market. There was no news from Mauritius. The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Ready, Rs. 27 4 equal to 31s. 9d. F. B. Harbour, stock 105,000 bags.

T. M. O. December-January, 32s. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. June, 26s. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. July, 25s. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. July-September, 24s. 3d. F. B. Harbour.

S. S. Risaldar arrived from Java with 38,000 bags of sugar.

METALS.

	London, Dec. 13
English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	" 62 1/4
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	" 3/4
Hard Spelter Nominal	" 29
Corrugated Sheets	" 18 7/8

Tone,—

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS

	Bombay per md.	Dec. 14 Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay. per md.	Dec 14 Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2 0 0	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		77 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 8 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan. Feb.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14

Tone,—Featureless.

FREIGHT.

Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	13

RECEIPTS

	Bombay, Dec. 14. Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending on Dec. 13. 1923.
Cotton	20502 Bales
Wheat	7887 Cwts.
Linseed	2607 "
Rape, etc	260 "
Gingellyseed	3137 "
Poppyseed	180 "
Groundnuts	3817 "
Castorseed	4054 "
Rice	1344 "
Myrabollams	3687 "
Cottonseed	40174 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	498 "
Juwar	240 "
Masur	559 "
Barley	Nil "
Gajri	934 "
Coal	5561 Tons

RICE.

London, Dec. 12.

The officially estimated surplus of rice available for export from Saigon, for the coming season, is 1,200,000 tons approximately, same as in the year closing, of which bare 50,000 tons remain to be exported. Dealers are holding up this balance, in hope of market improving.

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Wool sales opened to-day—available 10,425 bales.

Attendance was good with considerable inquiry from America.

There was active bidding at 10 per cent. dearer. White Jorias and vicaneres were 15 to 20 per cent. dearer.

London, Dec. 11.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS & DRAFTS.

There were no allotments at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State on Tuesday, December 11th the total amount of tenders being Rs. 31,50,000.

Rs. 100,00,000 to be offered for Tenders next week.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool 1/000 bales.
Total day's Sales of East Indian 200 bales.
Mid American Spot 19.78d. quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellandis 23.25d.
New York market, 12th December.
New York Noon Call March 33.86 May 34.03, July 33.28.
New York prices at 2-45 p.m., March 34.80, May 35.10, July 34.25.
New Orleans prices at 1-45 p.m. October 34.50, January 34.60.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3¼. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3¼. Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4¼. Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4¾.
Rentes 5 per cent 25½.
Tin Block:—£238.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Linseed Calcutta £18 7/8, April-May value.
Linseed Oil, naked, net. Crude crushed, ex mill £33-9-0 December Buyers.
Linseed Oil, naked, net. Crude Crushed, ex mill £38-6-0 January-April value.
Tone:—Steady.
Karachi Barley 31/-, several part cargoes for December-January shipment to England.
Freight of Coal-Cardiff to Bombay 13.

LONDON, 13th Dec. 1923.

Linseed Calcutta £19 April/May sellers.
Tone:—Firmly held but most much doing.
Linseed Oil naked, net crude crushed, ex Mill 42 December Done.
Linseed Oil 38 7/8 January/April paid.

LONDON, 12th Dec. 1923.

Linseed, Argentine a Plata £17 January/March Price fully maintained.
Rapeseed Toria £19 1/4 Delevery Early December Shipment to Hamburg.
Rapeseed Ferozepore, Real Bold £ 19 December/January sellers.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 3/8 Nov./December sellers.

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 12.

The U. S. Census Bureau gives the cotton crop estimate as 10.081,000 bales.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

The tone of the Colour Market is quiet and steady. Since last three weeks the fluctuations in Alizarine are less. Supply and ready stocks are sufficient to check the speculative tendency. Normal business to be reported in Alizarine I. P. being comparatively cheaper the demand is more for that quality. Cow and Lunger being popular among the mofussil small dyeing factories are maintaining their prices at Rs. 150 per cwt. Miscellaneous brands have business at rates suiting to buyers and sellers. Congo Red has no lively demand. Benzo Purpurine and Malachite Green meet with poor demand. Fast Red and Magenta Crystals have normal business at bazaar rates. Sulphurs have no further fluctuations worth reporting. The quotations are as under:—

Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow, Rs. 155 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger, Rs. 145 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P., Rs. 120 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Moon, Rs. 130 per cwt.
Congo Red, Rs. 1-12 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 6 per lb.
Crysophinine Conc., Rs. 5 per lb.
Fast Red Conc., Rs. 5 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue, Rs. 7 per lb.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

The Chemical market remains firm though the business passing is limited. Owing to the stocktaking month the mills are buying in limited quantities. Brown Sugar and White Sugar Lead are still not easily available and the prices are maintained at Rs. 50 and 45 per cwt respectively. Acetic Acid is active and business reported at annas ten per lb. Aniline Salt white passes easily at annas to eleven per lb. Greenish stuff is passing 9 annas per lb. Potash Chlorate is in limited stocks and the prices have advanced by half an annas per lb. Bicromate Potash and Soda are quiet. Sodium Sulphide has eased on account of fresh arrivals. Bleaching Powder and Magnetium Chloride and Zinc Chloride have no further fluctuations. Good business in Zinc is booked at £28 per ton. Epsom Salt passed in big lots to mills at Rs. 3-4-0 per cwt. Glauber Salt and Washing Soda have nothing to report. Caustic Soda American is making its way into the market have eased and business passed at Rs. 16 and against English stuff. Farina and Dextrine 19 per cwt. respectively. Sago Flour Pink is still in demand at Rs. 15-8-0 per cwt. Wheat Starch and Rice Starch are in brisk demand. Maitz Starch is still firm. The quotations are mostly as under.

Farina Dutch Rs. 16.
Dextrine Dutch Rs. 19.
Dextrine American Rs. 18.
Sago Flour Pink Rs. 16.
Naitz Starch Rs. 17.
Wheat Starch Rs. 15.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 15-8-0.
Magnetium Chloride Rs. 3-4-0.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 26.
Epsom Salt Rs. 3-4-0.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

No interest was evidence in the demand and the values of stores. Consumers were quiet, with limited requirements. Home offers too have no further changes, excepting in the value of Bandings of all varieties. Tubular banding, and rim-card bandings rapidly advanced with stock-holders unwilling to unload their stocks. Oldham quality has been quoted at Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. while Kenion quality much higher than price. Tubular Banding changed hands at Rs. 2-6-0 per lb. Among Bobbins, Japanese Bobbins have kepto on an upward tendency, owing to the lack of stocks available freely in Japan. Slubbings kept in demand at Rs. 24 while Rovings at Rs. 22-8-0. Ring Rabbeth had rather active market, the price of Wilson being steady at Rs. 18, and the Japanese quality being quoted at Rs. 9-8-0. Conical pirns are still scarce. The quotations are:—

Heralds Rs. 1-13-6.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-9.
Roller Cloth 16 Rs. 8-8-0.
Roller Cloth 18 Rs 9-8-0.
Sizing flannel Rs. 4-4-0.
Car cans Rs. 4.
Emery Fillets Rs. 0-3-3.
Doffer Fillets Rs. 0-12-0.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-6-0.
Card-comb Bandings Rs. 1-4-0.
Slubbings Rs. 24.
Rovings Rs. 23.
Conical pirns Rs. 8.
Ring Rabbeth Rs. 9-12-0 (Japan).
Ring Rabbeth 5in. Black Rs. 18 (Wilson).

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is a statement of Liabilities and assets of the Bank in the Week ending—
7th December, 1923

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 2,51,000 Increase.
Other Deposits	" 2,49,000 Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs. 28,48,000 Decrease
Loans	" 63,76,000 Increase.
Cash Credits	" 28,81,000 "
Bills Discounted and Purchased	" 70,59,000 "
Cash	" 1,36,12,000 Decrease

PERCENTAGE 25.84.

MESSRS. ABDULLA JUSAB & CO.

FLOUR, ATTA AND BRAN.

Bombay, Dec. 14

	Wallace.	Bombay.	Union Lunzo.
Superfine	18/8	18/	17/8
House-hold	17/4	16/8	16/4
Export	17/	16	15/2
Bazaar	..	..	..
Atta	13/	12/8	12/8
Bran, Coarse	1/	1/	1/
Bran, Fine	1/1	1/1	1/1
Soji	13/	13/	13/
Rawa	18/8	18/8	18/8
Remarks:—			

TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Agents for:—

BLUTHNER - - BECHSTEIN
ALLISON - - - BRASTED -
COLLARD - - - CHAPPELL
ERARD - - - CRAMER -
STROHMENGER ESTEY - -
NIENDORF - - HOPKINSON
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN.

ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FORT, - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

(For other Commercial see page 6.)

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MONEY.

Monetary conditions are generally unchanged with the exception of some further hardening in the rates for fixed period loans. Call money is still available at about 2 per cent., but the short deposit rate for the two and four months period is now quoted from 5 to 6 per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 2.51 lakhs, while the other deposits have decreased by Rs 2.49 lakhs. The cash balance is reduced by Rs. 136.13 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 23,21,98,000, the percentage being 25.84 as compared with 27.34 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

The Gilt-edged market has been quiet with few fluctuatons. 3½ per cent. Paper has, however, improved by about Rs. 1¼ being quoted at Rs. 63/4. 5 per cent. Loan due 1933 and 1945-1955 are quoted at about Rs. 96 and Rs. 95/2 respectively. 5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 and 1928 changed hands at Rs. 102/4 and Rs. 102/8 respectively. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were placed at Rs. 100/8 and Rs. 100/12 respectively. 1930 are quoted at Rs. 102 and 1932 at Rs. 103 5½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 106/8.

The sale of intermediate three months bills at Rs. 98/14 per cent. and six months bills at Rs. 97/9 per cent. was continued throughout the week with little enquiry.

An interesting feature of the week has been the issue of the latest currency reports which show a further inflation of six crores of note issue. It would appear reasonable to ascribe the ability to take this step as due to the surplus of Council remittances over and above the budget requirements. The policy of inflating the currency against British Treasury bills at this season of the year is welcomed in the market as evidencing a careful consideration of the market's needs. In previous years it has frequently been the case that a stringency in the market has been accentuated by heavy Government borrowing through Treasury bills or heavy Government withdrawals. The circumstances which have rendered the present policy possible would appear to be as follows:—In the first place, as recently indicated in Sir Basil Blackett's speech, the Finance Member has been in a position to remit largely in excess of the budget requirements. The metallic position in Paper Currency is, moreover, exceptionally strong. The satisfactory revenue position would also seem to be indicated by the smallness of the Government borrowing programme at this season of the year.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has been steady during the week under report with narrow fluctuations and slightly higher quotations at the close. A fair amount of bills was showing in Calcutta but there were fewer in Bombay. There has been some enquiry by bullion importers.

The dollar quotation has improved during the week, the level of 4.39½ dols. having been reached on Tuesday last. There was some reaction subsequently and the rate yesterday was 4.37¼ dols. Continental exchanges have somewhat weakened. French francs depreciated from 80.00 to 82.20 and the Belgian francs from 93.50 to 95. The Italian lira has, however, remained steady round 100.

There were no allotments of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State on Tuesday last, the total amount of tenders being Rs. 31,80,000. Rupees one crore are offered for sale next week.

The week under report is the second week in which Government have refused to allot Council Bills at the rates tendered, which did not exceed Rs. 5-1/32d. Nor have any purchases been made in the market. From this it may be inferred that in the absence of a strong enquiry for bullion imports, sterling exchange market will remain steady at least at the present level.

GOLD.

As a result of the seasonal improvement in off-take, the gold market for ready delivery has strengthened, the improvement in the rates amounting to 1½ annas. In London the price of the metal improved from 94s. to 94s. 2d. but was subsequently dropped to 94s. 1d. and closes at 94s. 6d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/4 and Rs. 25/2/9 for ready, Rs. 25/4 and Rs. 25/2/9 for 24th December settlement and Rs. 25/4/3 and Rs. 25/3 for 22nd January settlement. The rate for sovereigns has improved from Rs. 15/12 to Rs. 15/13 for ready and Rs. 15/13/6 for forward. The average of daily off-take has improved from 17,000 tolas to 25,000 tolas. The stock is estimated at about 2 lakhs tolas, irrespective of the amount being delivered by the Government from the mint in accordance with the recently instituted sales of gold, and excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £35,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is £2,16,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 3,98,362 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £1,27,000.

SILVER.

Silver during the week has been steady but business was on a restricted scale. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33-7/16d. and 33-1/16d. for ready and 33d. and 32-5/8d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London remained steady in the neighbourhood of 3s. 4d. The highest and lowest rates during the week in our market were Rs. 80/1 and Rs. 79/6 for ready, Rs. 80/2 and Rs. 79/7 for 24th December settlement and Rs. 80/2 and Rs. 79/6 for 26th January settlement. The off-take in our market averaged about 160 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about7,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £7,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £3,27,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 191 bars and Rs. 2,54,004 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £55,000.

SHARES.

The share market was open for three days during the week under review. There have been some notable fluctuations in Cotton mill shares, mainly in sympathy with the movements in cotton prices. From the steadiness at the opening there was a tendency to weakness yesterday, there being a loss of Rs. 15 to 50 in the principal cotton mill shares. Bombay Dyeings have notably declined by some Rs. 60 due to the unloading by bulls. The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 2112/8-852/8; Century Rs. 452/8-445; Central India Rs. 540-527/8; Crescent Rs. 235-226/4; Kohinoor Rs. 1,500-1,450; New Great Rs. 550-542/8; Pearls Rs. 633/12-626/4; Simplex Rs. 368/12-362/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 535-523/12.

The miscellaneous section rules quiet with quotations generally remaining unchanged. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 290; Bombay Burma Rs. 312/8, Bombay Tram Rs. 91/4 with Tata Deferreds at Rs. 117/8. In cement and manganese shares, Bundis are quoted at Rs. 10/8, Katni Ord. Rs. 85 with deferreds at Rs. 210 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 37. Railway shares are practically unchanged, Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 780; Central Provinces Rs. 95, Gujarat Rs. 75, Sindh Light Rs. 136 and Tapti Valley Rs. 605.

Bank shares are steady, Imperial Banks quoting Rs. 4,885 with Contributories at Rs. 342/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 76/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25/4.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN COTTON MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on general buying and shorts covering but later declined on heavy long liquidation. At the close the market was firm.

Excited and heavy fluctuating markets with a very large inflow of business have ruled since we wrote last week. Prices have witnessed both sides of the market, the downward trend in the first half of the week was due to heavy long liquidation and Wall St. selling, whilst the upward movement in the latter part of the week was responsible for shorts covering and heavy general buying due to scarcity of contracts.

The sixth Ginners report received here on the 10th instant shows the amount of cotton ginned up to 30th November last as 9,244,000 bales, whereas the Agricultural Bureau crop estimate which was out here on the 13th inst. indicates a crop of 10,081,000 bales, which figure is distinctly bullish and which has caused a fresh wave of bullish enthusiasm with the result that the halting tendency which was noticeable when writing last week has speedily passed off and prices have once again advanced with startling rapidity.

There has been a moderate demand in the spot cotton this week and business has been reported on a small scale. On the other hand, business in Manchester has been put through on an extensive scale and trade reports from that side read far better than we have had some time back.

Broadly speaking, the situation of the American markets is quite healthy and continues to develop inherent strength as the season advances. We still adhere to our opinion that values will be pushed substantially higher, as before the spring is reached, the supply available will necessitate a serious reduction all over the world. For the immediate future we expect a series of sharply fluctuating markets and whilst caution is quite necessary at this stage, we would advise operators to take advantage of any substantial setbacks that may take place in order to effect purchases.

Responding to the sharp fluctuations in America, our market is hopelessly erratic and at present it is quite impossible to foresee from one day to the next what is likely to happen. Compared with America, prices here are now rather out of parity and it looks as though the demand will be checked, but at the same time we must not lose sight of the fact that the statistical position of cotton is very strong and that it must make itself felt as the season progresses. In the circumstances we would feel inclined to recommend our friends to buy cautiously whenever prices are temporarily depressed.

In Ready Cotton there has been quite a good demand and nice lots meet with ready enquiry at handsome prices.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

Liverpool January last week 19.93; this week 20.21 plus 28.
Liverpool March last week 19.95; this week 20.15 plus 20.
Liverpool May last week 19.79; this week 20.00 plus 21.
Liverpool July last week 19.25; this week 19.47 plus 22.
Liverpool October last week 16.10; this week 16.20 plus 10.
New York January last week 34.23; this week 34.60 plus 37.
New York March last week 34.65; this week 35.00 plus 35.
New York May last week 34.80; this week 35.20 plus 40.
New York July last week 33.92; this week 34.45 plus 53.
New York October last week 27.80; this week 28.57 plus 77.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M G Broach April/May opened on the 7th instant at Rs. 605 and sharply advanced to Rs. 625 on buying by Commission Houses and Bull operators. The market further improved to Rs. 639 on heavy short covering by bear operators. General selling caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 634 but again improved to Rs. 652 on general short covering and Bull operators buying. At this level Exporting and Commission Houses sold which caused the prices to give way to Rs. 640. On the 8th instant the bazar opened at Rs. 645 and steadily advanced to Rs. 671 on short covering and Bull operators buying. On selling by Japanese and Exporting Houses the values gave way to Rs. 657 but again recovered to Rs 669 on Commission Houses and jobbers buying. On the 10th instant the market opened easier at Rs. 638 owing to a sharp decline in America, and as gradually declined to Rs. 629 on shroffs and jobbers selling. Around this level Bull operators and Commission Houses bought raising the values to Rs. 640. Owing to selling by jobbers the market gave way to Rs. 632. On the 11th inst. the market opened at Rs. 600 easier in sympathy with a heavy decline in New York futures and gradually improved to Rs. 620 on Exporting and Commission Houses buying. At about this level a well-known Indore operator sold freely causing the prices to drop to Rs. 608. But the values again recovered to Rs. 618 on Bull operators buying. In response to the sharp advance in America the market opened at Rs. 640 on the 12th instant and fluctuated between Rs. 650 and Rs. 642 and at last gave way to Rs. 636 on some profit-taking. On the 13th instant the bazar opened firm at Rs. 658 owing to a further advance in America, and gave way to Rs. 651 on Japanese Houses selling, and after sharp fluctuations closed on the same day at Rs. 652.

Fine M G Oomra December/January opened on the 7th instant at Rs. 578 and sharply advanced to Rs. 604/5 on buying by Bulls. The market further advanced to Rs. 636 on Offices and Exporting Houses buying. In sympathy with the sharp decline in New York futures the prices dropped to Rs. 565 but again improved to Rs. 614 on Offices and Bull operators buying and finally closed at Rs. 612 on the 13th instant. Whilst March opened at Rs. 572 advanced to Rs. 630 again going down to Rs. 562 improved to Rs. 611 and finally closed at Rs. 608. F G Bengal opened on the 7th instant at Rs. 516 for December/January delivery and closed on the 13th instant at Rs. 542 the highest being Rs. 555 and the lowest Rs. 495.

PIECE-GOODS.

The cloth market has been steady, but the undertone has been somewhat easier, due to the absence of demand. Owing to the tightness of the money market, business has been of very small dimensions. The buyers who had recently purchased the goods at the increased rates will have to dispose off the same in the consuming centres before fresh purchases can be made. This as well as the limited capital at the disposal of the buyers, has resulted in a pause in buying. Transaction amongst the merchants in the bazaar have also been at a standstill and the efforts of brokers have not been meeting with success. The only styles that are in request are prints and fancies. Chocolate Jean prints have advanced by an anna per yard to 9½ annas. In grey shirtings of Manchester make, business has been rather patchy. Though Fari No. 2090 has been quoted at Rs. 13-6-0 per piece, buyers have been scarce at the price. 45 inches Red End Shirtings have improved in value. Drills have been steady but Grey Jaconets have been easier by six annas per piece, the recent advance being too rapid to be sustained. There is a better tone in White Shirtings, for which there is a fair retail demand. In White Mulls, the wider widths in Sacharilla heading styles have been in better request, but the 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have dropped in value by two annas per piece. There has hardly been any change in the position of White Nainsooks.

The Manchester Market has been steady, but here and there some weak sellers have come forward to grant concessions in the current rates. Business, however, has been limited to immediate requirements only. Makers are said to have obtained fair orders for Mulls and Dhooties from Calcutta, Karachi and Madras. As there are limited supplies of the superior grades of American cotton values of the same have shown an upward movement. Egyptian yarn prices have also been very stiff and there are sellers who have refused to quote prices.

Local mill cloths have been easier, due to absence of inquiry. Stocks being somewhat reduced and cotton being on a high level, the mills have been firm in their quotations for cloths.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39	×37 1/2/8	13	6	0
„ 100,000	45	× „ „	15	0	0
„ No. 33,000	45	× „ „	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	37	× „ „	11	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	× „ „	13	0	0
„ No. 2750	45	× „ „	15	0	0
„ Yellow Horse	43	×39			
„ No. 2310	44	×38 1/2			
Dewhursts BBB	38	×38 1/2	20	8	0
„ BB	38	×38 1/2	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38	×38 1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No.-510	39	×37 1/2/38	13	0	0
„ No. 4462	41	× „ „	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39	× „ „	13	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51	×38 Avg.	18	8	0
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell's Dragon	29	×40 Net	29	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26	×40	16	8	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29	×40 Net	24	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	45	×22	8	4	0
„ No. 138	40	×22	6	12	0
„ No 636	44	×22	7	0	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepman's No. 1500	32	×42	27	12	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36	×40	29	12	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33	×40	18	12	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33	×40	19	4	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6	41	×19	8	4	0
„ No. 60	46	×19	9	4	0
„ No. 600	51	×19	10	4	
„ No. 6000	56	×19	11	6	0
„ No. 88	58	×20	7	10	0
„ No. 1270	27	×18	3	11	0
„ No. 818	39	×20	7	8	0
„ No. 1440	36	×20	5	12	0
„ No. 5352	42	×20			
„ No. 2755	42	×20			
„ No. 1703	52	×20 Net	15	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27	×18	3	11	0
„ No. 119	37	×18	4	8	0
„ No. 229	42	×18	5	0	0
„ No. 339	47	×18	5	8	0
„ 1K/4K 38", 47", 48"53	×18 Avg.		6	0	0
„ No. 95	58	×20	7	10	0
„ No. 66999	40	×18	5	14	0
„ No. 86999	„	„	8	6	0
„ No. 775	40	×18	6	2	0
„ No. 875	45	×18	6	10	0
„ No. 975	50	×18	7	2	0
„ No. 615	„	„	6	14	0
Graham's Baloon	58	×20	7	10	0
Greaves No. 5060	27	×18	3	9	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27	×18	4	12	0
„ No. 61/81	„	„	4	8	0
„ No. 1850	„	„	3	14	0
„ No. 1900	„	„	4	0	0
„ No. 2600	„	„	4	2	0
„ No. 21021	„	„	4	4	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38	×22	7	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	×18	5	8	0
„ No. 95950/97970					
Saraswati	33	×18			
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34	×18	6	6	0
„ No. 50000	„	„	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	6	0
Lyons' No. 4545/5656/ 6767	26	×18	4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„		4	8	0
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38	×22			
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	26	×18	4	6	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 'Motor Car"			4	6	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

	Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.			
Finlay	14	0	0
Apollo	14	0	0
Simplex			
Shapoorji	13	0	0
Currimbhoy	12	12	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.			
Edward Sassoon	12	0	0
Apollo	0	0	0
David	0	0	0
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.			
Jacob (Seven stars)	14	0	0
Edward Sassoon	14	8	0
Apollo	14	0	0
Bradbury	14	0	0
10 1/2s.			
Shapoorji	14	12	0
Apollo	14	8	0
Swadeshi	15	0	0
Bradbury	15	0	0
Asur Virji	0	0	0
David (Flowerman)	14	4	0
David (Cockatoe)	15	0	0
Indo China			
12 1/2s.			
Elphinstone	14	12	0
Currimbhoy	15	0	0
China	0	0	0
Moon	14	12	0
Apollo	14	8	0
Dawn	0	0	0
14 1/2			
Kilachand	15	8	0
Apollo	15	0	0
City	16	6	0
Colaba Land	16	6	0
Fazalbhai	0	0	0
20s.			
Kilachand	17	4	0
Edward Sassoon	17	8	0
Elphinstone	17	8	0
Phoenix	18	0	0
Dawn			

NORWAY'S EXPORT AND IMPORT TO INDIA.

A. IMPORTS.	Kilograms.
1. Cocoa and other vegetable fibres.	6.100
2. Bast: Mats for packing & Yarn	7.620
3. Copra.	1537.960
4. Shellac	7.603
5. Resin	240
6. Cocoanuts	23.441
7. Jute	54.400
8. Skins unprepared and dry	59.873
9. Sewn Bags	431.462
10. Cocoa oil	473.889
11. Castor oil	8.665
12. Cardamom	410
13. Tea	5.508
B. EXPORTS.	
1. Condensed Sweetened Milk	226.412
2. Cellulose	218.440
3. News Printing Paper	220.581
4. Other kinds of papers	207.721
5. Matches	21.500
6. Nails	178.500

REBATE ON COAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The Bengal Nagpur and East Indian Railways announce that their respective boards have agreed to rebate from January 1st, 1924, on all coal other than bunker coal shipped from Calcutta.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In this week's review of overseas business rather quiet conditions are disclosed.

The wool sales in Australia continue to be excellent, but reports from that country say that the seasonal demands are below expectations. Canadians more than most of the Empire appear to be displaying the keenest interest in the fiscal controversy in Great Britain and there is a general feeling that the ultimate result will be the development of closer Imperial cooperation which must be to the advantage of Canada. South Africa is engaged on the problem of finding more money. There have been several encouraging items on the credit side of the sheet, but business on the whole is not inspiring and the feeling that seems to be arising in Capetown that importation of goods is larger than the purchasing power of the community warrants makes one wonder how far away is the corner that never seems to be turned. As in this country protection is filling the thoughts of many branches of industry in India, though there is as yet no hint of what the outcome will be.

AUSTRALIA.

Recent reports from Australia show that a moderate expansion of business owing to Christmas requirements has been noticeable. Seasonal demands, however, do not realise expectations, though steady sales are reported. In the country districts it is stated that the season's aggregate production, after making all allowances, is good. The results obtained at the wool sales, not only in Australia but also in New Zealand, continue to be good and competition generally is animated. The trade returns for the quarter ended September 30 show substantial increases in imports of timber, motor cars, tobacco and tea and heavy reductions in imports of apparel, metals and machinery.

CANADA.

The fiscal controversy in Britain continues to arouse the keenest interest in Canada whose people are vitally concerned in the possible readjustment of export market conditions in the mother land, although it is recognised that the omision of grain and aimal products from the tariff proposals means that the principal articles of export from Canada will not be affected. The general expectation is that the ultimate outcome sooner or later will be the development of closer cooperation in Imperial marketing which must be to the advantage of Canada.

The total trade of Canada for the seven months ending October amounted to 1,103,000,000 dollars, an increase of 173,000,000 over the corresponding period last year. The increase for October alone was 7,000,000 dollars and was due entirely to greater imports. Imports for the seven months totalled 540,000,000 dollars, an increase of 110,000,000, while exports of domestic products aggregated 554,000,000 dollars, an increase of 63,000,000 dollars, consisting principally of pulp, paper, iron and iron products.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Business conditions in Capetown and the Peninsula show little variance and there is a general scarcity of money. The banks are chary of rendering financial assistance and there has been a large number of insolvencies which have resulted in stocks being thrown on the market at ridiculously low prices. Moreover, the ramifications of the great wholesale houses of Capetown extend all over the Union and in consequence business in that city has been directly affected by the drought and the locust invasion in northern parts while the falling off in the demand for diamonds owing, it is said, to the fact that Christmas requirements have been satisfied is also proving an adverse factor. To add to the tale of woe there is also a growing feeling that the importation of goods is rather larger than the purchasing power of the community warrants. On the other side of the scale are the record prices that are being obtained for the new season's wool, while the maize prices are also above expectations. Furthermore, the Rand gold mines are showing excellent returns, there has been a big output of coal and the base metal mines are giving signs of greater activity. Most of the industries report improvement, particularly engineering and furniture making. Boot and shoe manufacturers, however, are complaining that they are suffering from the competition of the low-priced imported article. The motor car trade is not very brisk but building and all the allied trades are fully employed.

UNITED STATES.

As a result of the decline in the volume of new business there has been a further reduction in operating schedules in most of the independent steel mills in the United States and this despite the fact that fairly large orders for steel sheets and wire nails have been placed by the Japanese Embassy at Washington. The production of pig iron also continues to decline and there were ten less furnaces in blast at the commencement of this month than on October 1st, in which month the daily output was approximately 2,500 tons smaller than in September. The surprising increase in building activity during October is shown by a report issued by the F. W. Dodge Corporation which states that the total contracts awarded during the month in 36 Eastern States amounted to 360,687,000 dollars, an increase of 25 per cent over September. Conditions in the engineering construction field remain satisfactory.

An official report states that American flour is meeting sharp competition from Canadian flour in German markets. This is ascribed partly to the quality of the Canadian flour, and also to the fact that Canadian mills are satisfied to accept payment in cash documents at Hamburg, whereas American mills will only sell against sight draft on New York. The depreciation of the mark it is said, is handicapping German importers who find payment of sight drafts in New York an additional burden in view of the fact that it means a percentage for the exchange brokers.

FRANCE.

The production of French coalfields for September amounted to 3,231,297 tons, as compared with 3,405,028 tons in August. As, however, there was one less working day in September the daily output showed a small increase when compared with August and totalled 132,852 tons. The LoLrraine mines have an output of 16,265 tons daily. Thus the production of the mines included in the old frontiers of France amounts to 116,487 tons per day, or 19,660 tons less than before the war, this deficit being due to the fact that the mines in the Nord and Pas de Calais are not yet in complete working order. The number of men employed continues to increase as a consequence of the reduction of the working day; from 203,208 miners employed in 1913 the number increased to 242,566 in January 1923 and 262,336 in September. The monthly production of metallurgical coke in French cokeries increased from 131,994 tons in January to 181,648 tons in September.

GERMANY.

"Vorwaerts" says that the situation on the German iron market has become worse during the last few weeks. In the occupied region the plants have not yet been set in operation, the result of the negotiations with the French not yet being known and in the unoccupied part of Germany there is a lack of orders, customers delaying their purchases until the stocks lying in the Ruhr region are available. Many orders, especially from South Germany, have been cancelled because the German iron prices are much higher than the pre-war and world market prices. The price of rolled iron imported from abroad, for example, has lately worked out much cheaper than that of iron from German works. British bar iron, for instance, costs about £8.10.0. while the gold mark price is equivalent to about £11.8.0. Many firms in Germany have therefore begun to order their supplies of rolling material in the Saar region, Lorraine, Luxemburg and Belgium. Foreign sellers are making concessions in prices in order to win the German market. In the iron industry the danger threatening the home market if the prices of iron are not soon reduced is clearly recognised.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations have been proceeding for some time between an Italian and an Austrian group for the formation of a company for the utilisation of hydro-electric power in Styria. The participation of the Italian group is now said to be certain. This group will take most of the shares and the remainder will be in the hands of Viennese banks. The Italian Government has approved this operation, which will mean large orders of material for the Italian industry.

RUSSIA.

According to the Ost-Express grain exports via Odessa, especially to the Near East, are continuously increasing. Taking the official statistics, 10,851,100 goods were sent abroad via Odessa from August 15 to November 1. During the same period nine steamers, including three Russian, left for Constantinople with grain. In the coming weeks seven other steamers will also carry grain to the Near East. During the months of August and September a total of one million poods of grain were exported from southern ports to Turkey. The grain, especially wheat, was prepared for export by the State Trading Bureau, the State Bank and the grain company Chleboprodukt.

SWEDEN.

The situation on the Swedish iron and steel market is almost unchanged. Steel works generally are still fully occupied in executing the orders which accumulated during the lockout. New orders, however, are not sufficient to give employment to the same extent once the old orders have been executed. Orders for rolled and forged high quality steel are almost without exception for prompt delivery, indicating that customers' stocks generally are exhausted. For Lancashire iron the demand is slightly livelier. The pig iron market, on the other hand, is dull, the previous brisk demand from Germany having slackened. Some large enquiries from other markets are being received, but it is doubted whether they represent genuine needs. The high cost of production and the high freight rates restrict the possibility of gaining foreign markets for Swedish iron and steel.

At the works belonging to Baastads Kalkindustriakiebolag a kiln has been constructed in which a pulverous lime found in enormous quantities in the Beastad region can be transformed into an extremely strong binding material for mortar or bricks. The new product has a very clean white appearance which makes it most suitable for plastering of ceilings, etc. The manufacture of the new product may develop into an important industry.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Description.	Spot prices. 12-12-23,	6-11-23
Bengals F. G.	545	545
S/ Punjab F. G.	545	545
Broach F. G.		
Oomras Fine	640	650
C. P. No. I		680
C. P. No. 2		665
Futures		
Hedge Contracts	12-12-23	6-12-23.
Bengals Dec./Jan.	533	495
Broach, April/May	649	605
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	610	575
March.	606	565

Receipts for the week ending 13th Dec. 1923 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1923.	Bales 1922.
Bengals	24482	18336
Oomras	70314	82302
Dholleras	6332	5205
Broach	390	102
Southerns	2263	776
Persians	38	18
Americans		
Egyptians	94	
East Africans	334	
Other sorts		1103
Total	104246	107842

Exports for the week ending 13th Dec. 1923.

	Bales
Europe	23068
China	2725
Japan	26841
Coast Ports	531
Total	53165
Afloat in harbour Europe	17388
China, Japan and Coast Ports	25981
Total	43369

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 13th Dec. 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
5783s1	588745	690s03	373672	456085

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 13th Dec. 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
Europe	259587	174-97	183929
China	18737	5125	55723
Japan	161585	290831	370579
Coast Ports	5521*	9308	4666
Total	445430	480161	624697

	1920-21	1919-20
Europe	184180	1 63 4
China	36598	26288
Japan	75879	337141
Coast Ports	3141	4485
Total	293798	534248

* Including 387 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 13th Dec. 1923, 13269 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th Dec, 1923, 2,61,240 bales.

NOTE:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correct on publication of ships manifests.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Dec. 14 Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	3	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	3	0
Elphinstone	1	3	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	0
Century per lb	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	0
Textile per lb.	1	7	6
Phœnix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	7	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1	8	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finley per lb.			
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth:— x Quality.			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.			
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile (hand)	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	0
Bombay Cotton	1	5	0
Pahelwan	1	6	6
Hearth Brand	1	5	6
Salita:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Grey Drill, Century:—			
No. 1125 per piece			
No. 125 1/2 per piece			
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	9	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	7	8	0
Phœnix per piece	7	8	0
Swan Finley per piece	7	6	0
Hindustan per piece	7	12	0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drills:—			
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check:—			
Textile per piece			
Kasturchand per piece	8	3	0
Bombay United per piece	8	0	0
Black Check 5 lb:—			
Textile per piece	10	0	0
Spring per piece			
E. D. Rachael per piece	8	12	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	13	4	0
Hindustan	13	4	0

BULLION MOVEMENT.

SAMUEL MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 14th instant was £125,858,740 as compared with £125,847,730 on the previous Wednesday.

Indian and Continental demand again being on a small scale, it is probable that most of the moderate supplies in the market this week will go to the United States.

It will be noted from the details of the Indian Currency Reserves given at the end of this letter that British Government Securities have been substituted for the 20 lakhs (£2,000,000) of gold withdrawn from the reserves for sale by the Indian Government.

On the 15th instant the Imperial Bank of India advanced its minimum rate of discount from 4 per cent to 5 per cent.

CURRENCY.

According to the United States Department of Commerce, copper coins in circulation in China now number about forty billions. With the fall in copper prices and with the wholesale minting of these coins in China, including some light weight coins, the value of the copper cent has continued to fall so that it now exchanges for about 190 to the silver dollar. It has reached a level where it is no longer profitable for the mints to continue coining the copper cent pieces, and hence many of the mints have ceased from doing so. This situation has had a serious effect upon the economic life of the people for the reason that the copper is the coin of the masses, and its depreciation aff

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: 2nd Extra Meeting.
Provincial Olympic Trials, Cooperage.
Mail steamer "Kashmir" with English mails of 29th November due at 11 a.m.
Olympic Elimination contests on the Cooperage.
Bombay University Senate meeting, 4 p.m
Indian Merchants' Chamber, quarterly general meeting, 2-30 p.m.
Public lecture by the Lady Emily Lutyens on "The signs of the coming civilization" at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

SUNDAY, December 16.

S S "China" with English mails leaves at 2 p.m.
Diamond Jubilee Celebration of Nirnaya Sagar Press, 5 p.m. (S. T.) Javjee Bhuvan, Chikalwadi, Shriyut Krishnalal M. Jhaveri presiding.

MONDAY, 17th INST.

Condolence meeting of Journalists' Association to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, in the Hall of Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road at 6-15 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 15 (Sat.)	Sunrise 7h. 3m.	Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 16 (Sun.)	Sunrise 7h. 4m.	Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 17 (Mon.)	Sunrise 7h. 4m.	Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 18 (Tues.)	Sunrise 7h. 5m.	Sunset 6h. 5m.
Dec. 19 (Wed)	Sunrise 7h 5m;	Sunset 6h 5m.
Dec. 20 (Thur)	Sunrise 7h. 6m;	Sunset 6h. 6m
Dec 21 (Fri)	Sunrise 7h 7m;	Sunset 6h 6m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time as given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12	0	*16	0
Gujarat Mail	11	0	**20	20
Delhi Express	6	30	20	55
Kathiawar Express	7	45	21	35
Express (arrives at] Church Gate)	20	25†	7	8

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13	0	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	45
Madras Mail	6	30	22	45
Poona Mail	11	35	15	0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12	15	14	15
Poona Express	19	55	7	45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9	0	21	30
Madras Fast Pass ...ress	21	35	9	0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Sicilia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for all places in Mexico are subject to delay and will only be accepted at sender's risk.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer "Wakasa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th December, and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning the 16th.

The O S K's steamer "Argun Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 13th instant and is due to arrive here via Colombo on 25th idem.

BAND NOTICE.

The Band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Regiment A F I will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

A concert of Indian music will be given in the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday) from 4-30 to 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. G. V. Manerikar. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

AMENDING ELECTORAL ROLL OF B. M. ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, published on Wednesday, states that the Governor in Council has directed the preparation of a list of amendments to the electoral roll of the Bombay Millowners' Association (Commerce and Industry) constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council.

BENGAL TRADES UNION FEDERATION.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Federation held on Monday evening, December 10th, the following resolutions, among others were passed:—

1. "That the Working Committee repudiates the allegations contained in a resolution said to have been passed by the so-called Labour League of India at its meeting held on the 2nd December 1923, at No. 13 Wellesley Street Calcutta making unjust and unfounded reflections on the Bengal Trades Union Federation which is the only Central Organisation of Labour in Bengal duly constituted in April 1922.

2. "That whereas it appears that certain interested persons posing as friends of labour are starting so-called labour organisations in order to exploit the labourers and to do harm to the interest of labour, the Working Committee of this Federation hereby warns the workers and peasants of Bengal and their unions not to identify themselves in any such movements which will be suicidal to their cause."

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSN. BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public meeting will be held in the hall of the Robert Money School to-day at 5 p.m. to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Rev. Canon D. C. Joshi. The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

ANJUMAN TALEEMUL MUSLAMEEN.

The third annual general meeting of Anjuman Taleemul Muslameen will be held to-day (Saturday) at Jacob Circle, Dhobi Ghat, near Mahaluxmi Station at 9 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Maulana Maulavi Abdul Monim Baakze, Khatish Jame Masjid.

MARWADI VIDYALAYA EX-STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall. All ex-students are cordially invited to attend.

"SIGNS OF COMING CIVILIZATION."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Lady Emily Lutyens will deliver a public lecture on "The Signs of the Coming Civilization" to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The Social Service League Boy Scouts have arranged a Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of their Fund to-day (Saturday) at the Victoria Theatre, (Grant Road Corner). The programme consists of very interesting items and would give the public some idea of the Scout Activities.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

A social gathering of the members and sympathisers of the Theosophical Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Shankarseth House, Thakordwar, when there will be music and songs followed by a "Golden Chain" performance and light refreshments. Lady Emily Lutyens will be present. Admission by tickets which can be had from the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Apollo Street Fort.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

Under the auspices of the Audit Branch of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, a meeting of the staff of the offices will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Empire Theatre, Fort, at 1-45 p.m. when the statement of accounts and report of the Audit Branch will be adopted and common-body for the staff of the offices will be formed as administrative office branch of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.

A. E. SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The sixth annual athletic sports of the A. E. S. High School will be held to-day (Saturday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Wilson College Gymkhana ground, Kennedy Sea Face. The Old Boys of this High School are cordially invited to attend on this occasion, and take part in the 'Old Boys' Half Mile Race.

CONTINUATION CLASS IN COOPERATION

Under the auspices of the Central Cooperative Institute, (Bombay Branch), Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank, will conduct the class and deliver his fifth lecture on "Cooperative Banking" to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. at the Central Cooperative Bank, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Prof. R. M. Joshi will deliver his third lecture to the Continuation Class on "Consumers' Cooperation Abroad" to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the office of the Bombay Branch of the Central Cooperative Institute, Sandhurst Road, West, Girgaum, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

To-morrow (Sunday) the Morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. G. Y. Chitnis at 7.30 a.m. and the evening Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. V. S. Sohoni at 5-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

PHADKE'S FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

A gathering of the Exhibitors of the above Exhibition will be held at Rambag C. P. Tank to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.). Shrimant Pemla Sahib Pratinidhi has kindly consented to preside. All the Exhibitors and the members of the Art Society of India are cordially invited to be present.

MINOR AILMENTS.

A class on the above subject, arranged by the Catholic Women's Social Guild of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, will be conducted by Dr. Miss Hazel Machado, at the Goan Union High School, Dabul, tomorrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. The class will be open to all.

LOKAMANYA SEVASANGHA.

Under the auspices of Lokamanya Sevasangha, Vile Parla, lecture by Mr. N. C. Kelkar has been arranged to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) on the grounds of Tilak Mandir, Parla when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Mandlik, Govindji Vassanji and others will be present.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

The Marathi Class in Economics will as usual meet under the auspices of the Servants of India Society at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at the hall of the Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. Mr. C. S. Deole will be in charge. It is open to all.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Sunder Singh of British Columbia on "Indians in Canada" to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-0 a.m. (S.T.) at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

A SANITATION ROUND IN "E" WARD.

A Sanitation Round on behalf of the Sanitation Department of the Workmen's Institute, Social Service League, Parel, will take place to-morrow (Sunday). The party will start from the Parel Settlement of the League, Chinchpokli, at 8-30 a.m. and will visit certain insanitary places in "E" Ward. All those interested in the Sanitation of the slum area are requested to accompany the party.

LONG-TERM SENTENCES.

PROPOSALS FOR PERIODICAL REVISION.

The "Bombay Government Gazette", dated 13th December, 1923, says:—

In paragraphs 452 to 454 in Chapter XVI of the Report of the Indian Jails Committee, proposals have been made for the introduction of a system of periodical revision of long term sentences. These proposals have been accepted by the Government of India and the local Governments. The principle involved is that whilst a serious offence must call for a severe sentence, the trying courts have but insufficient means at their command for nicely judging the import of their own sentences. The real severity of a sentence must largely depend upon the idiosyncracy of a prisoner, on his nature and antecedents. The ultimate effect of the sentence is a matter only to be judged by experience. Modern penology recognises that imprisonment should be not merely an instrument for exacting the retribution demanded by society, but should also be used for the reformation of the convict, and this reformative element may manifest itself in some cases more speedily and plainly than in others. Here there is scope for an Advisory Committee who on the records of the man's behaviour in jail and on his demeanour before them supplemented by the record of the crime for which he has been imprisoned and by such enquiries as may be necessary into his antecedents before conviction, can assess the actual severity of the sentence and judge how far it has had a salutary and reformative influence. The Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that there shall be set up in the headquarters of every district in which long-term convicts are imprisoned an advisory board consisting of the Inspector-General of Prisons as President, the District Judge, the District Magistrate and two nominated local members. This Committee will meet every six months to review the sentences of all convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment of 5 years and upwards. No such sentences shall be reviewed before the expiry of the term of 3½ years or half the original sentence, whichever is greater.

2. In order that the necessary information may be laid before the Advisory Committee, the following procedure should be adopted. On the 15th December and on 15th May the Superintendent shall make out a statement of all convicts whose sentences will fall to be reviewed under the above rule between the 1st of January and the 31st of May and 1st June and 31st December respectively. With regard to each convict he will ask the District Magistrate of the District in which the convict was sentenced for a copy of the judgment which the District Magistrate will obtain and forward to the Superintendent with such information regarding the antecedents, character and history of the convict as may be obtainable locally. If the convict's district of origin is other than that in which he was sentenced, the Superintendent will at the same time send to the District Magistrate of the district of origin a statement giving the full name and native village of the convict and the offence and date of sentence and will ask the District Magistrate to obtain the information specified above. The Advisory Committee will assemble as soon as possible after the 31st May and the 31st December and will consider with regard to each convict the information laid before them. They will make such enquiries in the jail of the Superintendent and jail officials as they may find necessary regarding the behaviour of the convict in prison and will personally interrogate each convict. They will then submit to Government their recommendations with reasons whether for immediate release or for a second review after a further specified period of imprisonment.

3. The Advisory Committee and the District Magistrates supplying the information will recognise that action under this Resolution must be in no sense mechanical and that they must treat the question of release with the same seriousness with which they would treat the question of imposing a sentence. They must look to the nature of the original offence and to the propensities of the convict as displayed by it to see whether even exemplary conduct in jail is a sufficient guarantee of continued good conduct outside of it. Offences which displayed cold-blooded deliberation and convictions imposed after a long career of crime will 'prima facie' induce in the minds of the Committee a greater degree of caution than offences committed without premeditation or first convictions. Recognising that there is no class of crime in which it is impossible to distinguish degrees of heinousness, the Governor in Council does not desire to exclude any particular crimes from the review of the Advisory Committees, but it will require a very strong case to induce Government to consider the release of persons convicted of systematic or organised crime or specially serious offences. The Committee will also be expected to consider whether looking to the nature of the offence the public conscience is likely to be shocked by any display of clemency in any particular case. Generally they will endeavour to strike a just balance between the proper demand of the public conscience for the punishment of the guilty and the undesirability of keeping truly repentant criminals who may on release be useful citizens a day in jail after that proper demand has been satisfied. In making the recommendations, the Committee will state whether in their opinion the release should be unconditional and if not what conditions they would recommend in each particular case.

4. The Inspector-General of Prisons should be requested to submit proposals at a very early date in consultation with the District Magistrates and District Judges concerned for the constitution of the necessary Committees.

5. In making this announcement of policy the Governor in Council desires to impress on the public the fact that the success of this experiment will very largely depend upon the aid and sympathy which convicts will receive upon their release. Unfortunately financial conditions and the general social structure of Indian life render almost impossible the system of probation and supervision which ought properly to be a corollary of revision of sentences. But there already exist in this Presidency several organisations for the aid of released prisoners. These have in the past done excellent work and the Governor in Council would earnestly commend to all interested in public work the support and extension of such organisations.

6. The Superintendents of Prisons should obtain the printed forms, referred to in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 432, dated the 9th August, 1922, in the manner indicated therein.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION AND INSULT.

At the Espianade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, E. H. Claridge charged W. F. Cameron and Mrs. Stella Hall with criminal intimidation and insult on the 28th November last. Mr. F. D. Kanga, pleader, appeared for the complainant while the first accused was defended by Mr. Vellani, Bar-at-Law. As Mrs. Stella Hall had left Bombay before the service of the summons, the case against her was not proceeded with. The evidence showed that the accused resided on the third floor of Thoburn House at Apollo Bunder and the complainant agreed with the landlord of that house to occupy a part of the third and the fourth floors. On November 28th the complainant and the landlord went and spoke to the wife of the first accused about his arrangement with the landlord. The accused being out she was told to tell her husband to see the complainant at the landlord's office. The same afternoon both the accused came to the compainant's place and after abusing him threatened to give the complainant a sound thrashing. When the accused were asked to leave the house the second accused too abused the complainant.

The accused in his statement denied the allegations and said the complainant was rude to his wife in the morning.

His Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to pay him a fine of Rs. 20 on each charge, i.e. Rs. 40 in all.

CORONER'S COURT.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest on Friday touching the death of Ramchandra Devoo (35) a mill hand. The evidence showed that the deceased who was a widower was living with his brother Sitaram and his wife Sitabai in a chawl at Sailen Chowky. On Wednesday last Sitabai complained to her husband that Ramchandra (deceased) had been making overtures to her and left the house to go to her parents. On Thursday afternoon Sitaram saw the deceased cutting his throat with a clasp knife. He rushed at him to stop him but it was too late. Medical evidence showed that the wound could have been self-inflicted.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a self-inflicted stab wound on the neck with a clasp knife.

FORTHCOMING CONGRESS

CONGRESS-KHILAFAT SPECIAL TO COCANADA.

Mr. Osman Sobani, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee of India, writes:—

It is intended to arrange for a Congress-Khilafat Special train for Cocanada, leaving Victoria Terminus (Bori Bunder) on the noon of the 24th December 1923 and reaching Cocanada early on the morning of the 26th. The train has accommodation for 2nd Class and 3rd Class passengers. Intending Congress delegates and visitors from Bombay, Gujrat and Maharashtra who wish to travel by this train, which will be running through from Bombay via Bezwada, are requested to communicate at once with me at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay, and remit their railway fare in advance.

Passengers from Poona may join the train at Poona.

The fares are given below:—

(1) BOMBAY-COCONADA.

	Second.	Third.
Single.	Rs. 53-6-0.	Rs. 18-10-0.
X'mas Return	Rs. 71-3-0.	Not available.

(2) POONA-COCONADA.

Single Rs. 44-1-0. Rs. 15-8-0.
X'mas Return about Rs. 59-0-0 Not available

There is no Intermediate accommodation on the line between Wadi and Bezwada, therefore no intermediate class can be arranged.

First Class accommodation will be arranged if there are at least four passengers.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

COCANADA, Dec. 13.

Arrangements for the Congress are progressing apace. Most of the delegates' camps are completely ready. Gandhinagar, by which name the Congress camp is called, is full of life and activity. The various Sub-Committees and workers are exerting their utmost. The Reception Executive met last night and resolved against postponement of the session which was urged by the Bengal Congress Committee. The Railway authorities are unable to give a definite promise as to when through running commences. Up to now about Rs. 95,000 are collected from the Reception Committee members.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee meets here on the 15th instant, for considering draft resolutions. The Cocanada Congress promises to be as successful as it certainly is eventful.

THE COCANADA CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am thankful to Mr. Madhavan Nair, for his reference to me in his letter published in your issue of to-day. The solid bloc of Congressmen in "G" Ward have clearly demonstrated their support of the issue on which I contested the Delegates' Election, by placing me at the top of the poll. So it will please Mr. Madhavan Nair to hear and note that Congressmen in "G" Ward though wholeheartedly in favour of Mahatmaji's programme, do not desire either the No-changers or the Pro-Changers to talk a word about Councils in the Cocanada Congress

In fact, as Mr. Madhavan Nair has clearly stated in his letter, the Delhi Congress has never resolved to associate with the Councils and consequently there is absolutely no reason why a particular section should now talk of dissociation from the Councils. He has also rightly dubbed the Pro-Changers for their plea that the Congress should now guide and control those who are elected to the Councils.

To my mind, the advances of both Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. V. J. Patel are based on the mutual fear that one or the other party wants to encroach further on the Congress ground held at Delhi. Mr. Rajagopalachariar wants to put a fence around the Congress lest the Pro-changers claim still more concessions and Mr. Patel wants the Congress to absorb the Councillers and put a stamp of legality on their forehead, lest they be disowned. Both are right and both are wrong. But it should be clearly borne in mind that the Delhi Congress deliberately refused to define what is non-violent non-co-operation which it has upheld, though it has lifted the ban on Councils conditionally. Now if any one asserts that Council entry is within the scope of non-violent non-cooperation, it is equally open for another to refute and assert the contrary. If there be any who take interest in duels, by all means let them do so. But I do not see the reason for their endeavour to drag the Congress to this battlefield. It is a fact that since the disappearance of Mahatma Gandhi, the lesser leaders are not united. Their mutual fight during the last year has ruined Congress activity all over the country and lowered the prestige of the Congress. Are these the real leaders of the country? Are these the heroes who are going to win Swaraj? Is it not really amusing to hear of a handful of leaders, who cannot themselves be united, to boast of winning Swaraj?

Hence, I say, it is now for the rank and file to unite and strike. "Prestige and strength of the Congress first and everything else afterwards" should now be the war-cry of all Servants of the Motherland. Let us first have unity within the Congress.

The second year is completing since Mahatmaji's incarceration. His last message to the country was "khadi"! And what have we done for khadi? Pray, what have we been doing all the while? What about untouchability and the charka? Have we not clean forgotten the constructive programme? Can we achieve and maintain Swaraj without power to create and construct? Then, Back to the Bardoli Programme! Back to the Constructive Programme! Four years are nothing in the life of a Nation, let us all work for the Constructive Programme only till Mahatmaji is released. Khadi alone is capable of dealing a death blow to the Lancashire and Manchester votes and without the latter, the British Parliament will cease to exist, so, push on the Khadi Propaganda. We dare not ask for Swaraj when we ourselves treat a fifth of our population as slaves, so, remove untouchability. We dare not go a step forward unless we are united, so, drop all reference to that apple of discord, the Council question. May God Bless the Cocanada Congress; May He save it from certain ruin.—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Congress Office,
Dadar, Dec. 10.

AT COCANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—What to do at Cocanada? is the question that works in the mind of every Congressman in these days. For, the political situation, as it stands, to-day, is more intricate and difficult than it was before the Gaya Congress. Then the Congress was to decide either for Das or for Rajagopalachariar. But now it is called upon to decide either for Non-co-operation or Co-operation; for Mahatmaji or the Reforms. For, the Swarajists' success, in the election, is, no doubt, on the one hand, the success of the Swaraj Party: but on the other hand it is the complete failure of Mahatmaji's programme. How many voters abstained from voting? How many Congressmen remained faithful to the Congress' Gaya resolution? Mr. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and his party did, for the last fifteen months and during the election campaign, nothing—not even speak—for Khaddar and other items of the Mahatmaji's programme. Have they enlisted even a single member for the Congress? What have they done for Hindu-Muslim unity?

The Congress will, in these circumstances, have to declare whether it stands for the constructive programme or for the bureaucratic Councils. Before the Congress are two ways and only two ways. Either "Back to Nagpur" as Maulana Mahomed Ali, supported by Sjt. Rajagopalachariar, puts it, or "Back to Amritsar" (e.g., Reforms). If the No-changers, under the leadership of Maulana Mahomed Ali and Sjt. Rajagopolachariar, are prepared to work out the Mahatma's programme, then they must bid good-bye to the Swarajists: they must think of no help from them. They (the Swarajists) will never help them in their task. They (the Swarajists) have plenty to do in the Council chamber at Delhi.

It is suspected in some quarters that the Congress will at Cocanada be converted into Swaraj Party. Perhaps it may happen so: but the No-changers should not despair; they should rely on leader like Maulana Mahomed Ali—who is responsible for the success of the Swaraj Party and, therefore, he shall have to save the Congress.

It is desirable, in the interest of the country, that the Swaraj Party should do whatever it does independently of the Congress. It should not ask any mandate of the Congress. Now, let the Swarajists come into the field and exhibit to the world that they are wreckers and not Co-operators: destroyers and not builders of the Councils.—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

Kholvad, Surat.

SIND PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Council of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee held at Hyderabad on 10th instant it was resolved to invite the Indian National Congress of the year 1924 to Sind.

HINDUS' BRILLIANT VICTORY AND ITS MORAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Howsoever grudgingly and sparingly your Sports Correspondent may write about the brilliant victory of Hindus in the last Quadrangular Tournament, it has been said that never before has been witnessed what can be, without the least fear of exaggeration, classed as a game of high order. The splendid Batting and Bowling display of the Europeans against Parsees brings into prominence the sterling qualities of Hindus so necessary to win championship against formidable opponents. It is therefore a matter of congratulations for all Hindus who profer their hearty greetings to the Hindu Team with best wishes for the future. But this is not all. It is believed in certain quarters that the Hindus' brilliant victory was due more to the judicius and bold step of the Hindu Gymkhana in appointing Mr. Vithal, brother of Mr. Baloo—premier bowler of India—who is a member of the Untouchable Class to Captain the Hindu Team. The moral that can safely be drawn from Hindu' bagnificent victory is that removal of Untouchability would lead to Swaraj—which is the prophecy of the Mahatmaji.—Yours, etc.

VIJAYASHAM.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

[Obviously our correspondent is labouring under a misapprehension. From numerous appreciations we have received it is clear that our sports reporter did his best on the occasion and a reference to yesterday's "Chronicle" will be enough to satisfy anyone that we gave the Hindus a good "show"—Ed.-"Bombay Chronicle."]

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Ratanji Framji Batlibhoy residing at Vachagandhy Road reports to the police that on the 13th instant at 6 a.m. when he entered his daughter's room (aged 14) he found her in a frightened condition. On asking her the cause of fright she told him that a man entered her room in the night and threatened to kill her if she cried. Then he removed from her wrists some gold bangles. On searching the house Mr. Batlibhoy also found gold studs and links stolen from his shirt. The total value of the property stolen is Rs. 260.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

2ND EXTRA MEETING.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS—BY "SENEX."

THE KENMARE PLATE—1 Mile.
AQUILEGIA 1
ALLENSMORE II. 2
SCHIEHALLION 3

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—1 Mile. 3f Furlong.
FITZCLARENCE 1
MAGICAL MIKE 2
TREDDLE 3

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP.—1 Mile.
NEAP TIDE 1
LADY CLEOPATRA 2
SAUCE 3

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—6 Furlongs. 4f yards.
SAFETY 1
ARTHUR 2
SUMMERTON 3

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—6 Furlongs, 4f yards.
WOORALI 1
TALMA 2
TARVIE 3

THE HAMADAN PLATE—Div. I.—5 Furlongs.
WHITE ROSE 1
GREY RENARD 2
PALEFACE 3

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Div. II.—5 Furlongs.
ARMAN 1
ALL CLEAR 2
LAST CALL 3

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Div. III.—5 Furlongs.
DELYAR JUNG 1
REX 2
COMMANDER 3

BOXING AT THE EXCELSIOR.

"KID" CHARLIE BEATEN AGAIN.

The army, navy, and auxiliary force boxing tournament at the Excelsior Theatre, last night attracted fairly large crowd. The two important events of the evening were the return fights between "Kid" Charlie and Pte. Dougherty which was challenge from "Kid" and Warr-Martin bout for the welter-weight title.

The evening opened with a four round contest between W. Brewer (9—7) and A. Whittaker (9—1). The latter might have won the fight but an unfortunate accident—Whittaker falling through the ropers in the second round and hurting his spine—brought the event to a close.

Jack D'Souza (9—5) was fixed to fight Drummer McIlhone (10st.) in the next four round event. Jack used his right to advantage and the second round was slightly in Jack's favour. But McIlhone scored heavily in the next with his right to face and the Drummer piled up points in the last giving Jack no chance.

More serious fighting followed the interval of ten minutes when in a 4-round contest Donald Chard (9—2) faced Stoker Howell (8—13) for the second time in the tournament and got his own back. Chard was a much clever boxer than Howell and had more method in his punches. It was surprising how he lost last time. Howell was badly punished, Chard was chasing him around in the third round. Chard had him groggy in the last bout with his left leads and won on points.

"KID" CHARLIE VS. DOUGHERTY.

People were anxiously waiting for the six round contest between "Kid" Charlie (11—6) and Pte. Dougherty (11—1). "Kid" was determined to make a short business of it and Dougherty kept beyond his reach. The second round saw Dougherty scoring from a distance and "Kid" replying with hard body blows with his right. Dougherty also in the third round. "Kid" hasty missing his right swings and the next rest saw Dougherty revived while "Kid" was puffing. Dougherty who had more lasting power won on points.

In the next event, a four round fight, Stoker Leslie (10—8) who deputised for seaman Richards knocked down Bandsman McParkland for a count of six and the referee awarded the fight to Leslie.

MARTIN Vs. WARRE.

The ten round return fight between Martin (3—9) and Warre (10—4), was reduced to a six round affair, the latter being unfit owing to a railway journey throughout the day. The first round was even and hard hitting commenced in the next. Warre used his right hooks with effect and the fourth was a hard fought round. Both looked tired towards the close of the fight and Warre won on points.

A Percy Welcome of Kalyan at the close of the fight challenged Edgar Brighte for the Bantamweight belt and a side bet of Rs. 250.

The officials were.—Referee: Capt. G. T. Neill M.C.

Time-keeper.—Lt. L. H. F. Burnett, M.C., M. C. Sgt. Fowler.

PROVINCIAL OLYMPIC GAMES.

D. B. CHAVAN WINS MARATHON RACE.

The Provincial Olympic Games began on the Cooperage yesterday and only one event,—the 10 mile Marathan race—was run off. To-day, the first event will start at 3-30 p.m.

There were six entries for the Marathon race but five started. Narayan Bhide of New Poona College led the way along Queens Road, Sandhurst Road and Peddar and was stile foremost on the return journey being followed by Chavan and Telungo. At Peddar Road the order was Bhide, Chavan and Telungo, while Bhoir lagged a mile behind. Jal Bharucha dropped out, on the return journey. Bhide led all the way back, being followed by Chavan and Telungo in turn. Chavan however, got ahead near the Cooperage. Bhide and Telungo coming in order. Chavan finished the course in 61 mins and 7 4/5 seconds.

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Re. Prof. M. M. GIDVANI'S
HOME AND THE SCHOOL.
The "MAHRATTA" of Poona observes:—Defects in the current educational methods are poignantly expressed and a strong case is made for National Education as described by Mahatma Gandhi in his article in "Young India," dated the 1st September, 1921. The idea of parents and teachers as gods or policemen is completely exploded and full freedom of development for a child is enthusiastically advocated.
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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1923.

645th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

COCANADA,

Within two weeks the Congress will meet in its annual session at Cocanada. This is the second annual session since the imprisonment of the Mahatma, the Delhi session being a special one. The question uppermost in the minds of most of us is: What will the Cocanada Congress do? If the delegates who will attend the Congress Session at Cocanada have truly imbibed the principles of the Non-Cooperation movement and are loyal to the country and their leader, the question is superfluous. For, the obvious answer is that the Cocanada Congress will register the decision of a united nation determined to go forward in evolving the disciplined strength necessary to bend the bureaucracy to its will and attain Swaraj. Maulana Mahomed Ali, soon after his release, appropriately summed up the task before the country in the words "searching for the key to Yeravda Jail". The Mahatma would not wish to be released before his time except by an act of the Swaraj Parliament. Have we, since the prison gates closed on his frail body, done all that we could do to hasten the advent of the Swaraj Parliament? We must confess, in sorrow and shame, that we have not. But it is in our power to turn our very failure to good account if we realise its cause and are in earnest in removing it. Division and confusion of counsel, lack of cooperation among leaders and consequent apathy among the people, have mainly contributed to our failure. The report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee was the first apple of discord thrown among us. The Gaya Session first saw the breach between the two sections of the Congress. Five months after the Gaya Session were wasted in a futile controversy which, as the Bombay understanding showed, was capable of easy solution. But the Bombay understanding was repudiated and three more precious months were lost before at Delhi, thanks to the efforts of Maulana Mahomed Ali, the nation found a way of escape from the Slough of Despond and the deadlock in the Congress work. Thus, a nation which, while the Mahatma was in its midst, accomplished in eighteen months intensive work which could not be done ordinarily in a generation, spent eighteen months after his imprisonment first in creating mutual differences and dissensions and later in trying to compose them. At Delhi the bitter lesson of invaluable opportunities lost and work undone went home, and harmony was restored. The apple of discord in the shape of the controversy over the Councils was removed, those Congressmen who had no religious or conscientous objections were permitted to take part, both as candidates and voters, in the elections, and the country was asked to renew its struggle for freedom with redoubled energy.

After Delhi the Swaraj Party busied itself with the elections and, despite late entry and inadequate preparation, it attained a measure of success unexpected even by its members. That success is only due to the fact that its members have proclaimed and vowed their loyalty to the Congress and to their assurance that, whether they fail or succeed in their experiment of destroying the Councils, they will continue to contribute their due share to the struggle carried on by the rest of their countrymen outside the Councils. Having attained their object of seeing no obstacles placed in the way of their entering the Councils, their duty to the country is now to cooperate wholeheartedly and vigorously with their fellow-Congressmen in carrying out the common national programme. They are entitled to demand that the Delhi decision should remain untouched, but they will be doing a disservice to the country by demanding, as has been suggested by some of the most ardent among them, that the Congress should identify itself with their work in the Councils. The satisfaction of such a demand, even if it were possible, would be an irretrievable disaster to the country. Not less harmful to the vital interests of the country would be the attempt, on the part of any members of the other section of the Congress, to secure a repudiation of the Delhi understanding so far as the Council question is concerned. For, let it be clearly understood that, so far as the Congress is concerned, the Council question is now put out of the way. The Swaraj Party wanted a chance to try its experiment. The country agreed at Delhi to give it that change. And the country must remain true to its word, especially as the rally of the electors to the support of the Party was the result of the Delhi decision. But both the success and failure of the experiment of obstruction in the Councils, unless it degenerates into "responsive co-operation", must involve intensive concentration on direct action on which ultimately the success of the national struggle depends.

The issue before the Cocanada Congress is, therefore, how to devise means of infusing new life into the common national activities. It has no concern whatever with the Councils, and will do wisely to ignore them altogether. Delhi brought about a co-ordination between the activities of two sections of the Congress to further the common end. Cocanada must consolidate that work and bid the nation go forward, united in effort as well as aim. Emphatically, for the sake of India, it must not, by listening to party voices, open the flood-gates of disunion and consequent stalemate in the struggle for Swaraj. In the strengthening of the Congress organisation, including its volunteer section, in the collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, in the building up of sound system of national education, and, above all, in consolidating inter-communal unity through a National Pact, there is work enough to do without the nation dividing its forces and thereby undoing the good work already done.

STOCK EXCHANGE REFORM.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange, which has just completed its labour, has not been able to disabuse the public of the apprehension which has been felt in well-informed circles that the main object of the inquiry is to make it easier for Englishmen and other non-Indians to be admitted to membership of the Stock Exchange and thus to displace a number of Indians hitherto engaged in the work. We, who gave unhesitating welcome to this committee when it was instituted, have read with much misgiving during the last week or two the recurrence of the question as to the advisability of issuing licenses to the brokers by the Government of Bombay. We think it is extraordinary that a Committee composed, as the Stock Exchange Committee is composed, should have directed its mind, as a solution of the several public complaints received by it, to a remedy which, in our opinion, would be worse than the existing evils. Fortunately the Committee has not been able to elicit from any Indian witness acquiescence in this vicious principle or in the suggestion that another Stock Exchange be instituted under the direct aegis of the Government. No institutions in the present state of the world can claim perfection, but if every time that there are complaints with regard to any institution involving slight changes and some moderate reforms, the Government were to take the whole matter into their own hands, to abolish the established traditions of an institution of long-standing and to disregard, in the alternative arrangements which they contemplate, the accumulated experience extending over many decades of men in a particular trade, the public would be extremely shy in formulating such complaints. If the opportunity for instituting reforms in the Bombay Stock Exchange is made use of for introducing a larger foreign element into that body, then also the use of the machinery of the Legislative Council for ventilating grievances and for the institution of an inquiry would have to be regarded as dangerous and capable of leading to mischievous results.

The public will therefore, await with interest the findings of this Committee and we trust that the Indian element on that body will not disregard the dominant Indian sentiment in this matter but that, while recommending any reasonable reforms, will steer clear of every suggestion which will otherwise involve the break-up of this ancient institution or any undue interference with its day to day work by outside men. Whatever we may have to say as regards the attitude adopted by the stock-brokers in connection with this inquiry, we are convinced that there are few leading men on the Stock Exchange who would not welcome some kind of reform which would remove from their Association some of the reproaches which have been rightly brought against it. In private conversation they all admit that Rule 26, which gives power to the Board to interfere at any time and to fix rates, has been abused in practice. None of them, however, is willing to bell the cat and to incur the unpopularity which would be involved in a definite public declaration to that effect. If, however, the abolition of that rule is inevitable on account of its universal condemnation, we have no doubt but that the broker community will show good sense and wisdom and will enhance their reputation by submitting, not to any outside imposition but to the voice of public opinion. With the exception of this reform, the other reforms which may be suggested are minor ones and capable of being adopted without dislocating much of existing practice or tradition. It is to the interest of all the citizens of Bombay to assist in evolving an institution which will reffect credit on every one concerned, but while it is only right that public opinion, in whichever direction it is strong for the time being, should dominate, we would deprecate very much the interference of Government. The worst logic in a country governed as India is, is to assume that because Government interference is good in one direction it will be necessarily good in another. Nothing is more ridiculous than to see a body of pompous officials, ignorant of most things in life, strutting about with this or that power of licensing or revoking a license. We think an Association can do the work of watching over the conduct of its members generally and securing a suitable standard of work much better than any bureaucrat who may be empowered to issue licenses or to supervise their working.

Notes of the Day.

The Hindus' Victory.

Though the charm of cricket is its glorious uncertainty, it is truer to say that, given normal conditions, the victory in any contest is invariably with the stronger and better team. Bombay, in the present season, presents almost ideal conditions for cricket, because the vagaries of the weather have little scope to affect the game irrespective of the merits of the teams. Playing under such conditions, the Hindus, being the strongest and best team in the Quadrangular Tournament which has just ended, triumphed as they deserved to triumph. But the victory was won in circumstances that will mark it out as one of the most memorable in the annals of cricket. The Europeans, in their first venture, gave a magnificent display of batting power, by piling up a record score of 481. The Hindus, nothing daunted, under the leadership of their stout-hearted captain, showed how good batsmen could rise to the occasion and answered with the no less record score of 475. After this the victory of the Hindus in the second innings was assured. S. M. Joshi, the most effective bowler living in India, was in his best form, and captured seven wickets for 39 runs only and the Hindu batsmen showed their superiority by making 161 runs in less than an hour and a half with the loss of one wicket—a remarkable feat in itself. Though bowlers and batsmen all contributed to it, the success of the Hindu team was largely due to the confidence which its captain inspired. The heartiest congratulations of all lovers of cricket are due to him and his team and no less to the Hindu Selection Committee which did not allow a pernicious caste prejudice to come in the way of selecting the right man to lead the team.

Lord Inchcape's Speech.

Lord Inchcape is one of those British business men of outstanding abilities whose annual reviews before the general meeting of the Corporations over which they preside are looked forward to with great interest not only by the shareholders of such corporations but also by general public. And his latest speech on the occasion of the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company is by no means an exception to the rule. His Lordship's observations are of special interest this time to India, because India seems to be determined to build up a mercantile marine of her own. Against this achievement, the most formidable interest is that of the companies jointly owned or controlled by Lord Inchcape. It is accordingly interesting to know that he should have pronounced in favour of complete freedom of trade, which presumably means that he is inimical to any kind of State action in aid of industrial revival. We have no quarrel with Lord Inchcape for jubilation at the free trade victory at the last general election in England, since we never believed that Mr. Baldwin's gamble had any chance of success at all. But if the principle underlying the jubilation of Lord Inchcape at the victory at the polls has to be extended so as to include an embargo on all kinds of State aid to industry, we would venture to say that the chairman of the P. and O. Company is inconsistent with himself. For the principle is the same whether you help the industry of your country by means of extension of trade credits, or direct subsidies to shipbuilders; and Lord Inchcape would have no objection to either of these. A party of visitors, recently taken over one of the biggest ships of the P. and O. fleet of mail steamers plying between Britain, India and the Far Eastern countries, learnt from the officer taking the party over the ship that in the construction of that boat, which had cost the P. and O. Company £1,800,000, the Government of Britain had laid down *pound for pound* what the company had laid down. We do not know if this admission will be accepted by Sir Arthur Froom, now on the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, or endorsed by Lord Inchcape himself or publicly admitted by the Government of England. It is certainly not public property and we doubt very much if the admission would be publicly made by the officers of the Company. All that we know is that the Government in England itself, even after the standing blight of the Navigation Laws was removed from the statute book, has been in the habit of subsidising large steam-ship companies the most notable illustration of which is the Cunnard Company subsidised handsomely in the construction of some of the fastest liners. We are by no means fanatical believers in the universal efficacy of customs duties for improving the industry of a country. But we firmly believe, and we have always recorded our belief, that the industry of a country like India, cannot possibly make headway against the vested interests and powerful competition from abroad unless the Government of India make a resolute stand and take energetic measures to aid the national industry. And we are glad to find occasionally a confirmation of these views from such authorities.

A State Marine for India.

As regards the actual state of affairs of the P. and O. Company Lord Inchcape announced that the profits were derived from investments rather than from voyages. This would be an admission of an alarming symptom of the prevailing depression in trade. But we doubt if Lord Inchcape's remarks as regards the remedy of this depression will be most generally welcomed as embodying the soundest principles of public economy. His admission of a heavy competition from the State-owned marine of the United States or Australia cannot but be humiliating to such a believer in private enterprise. Incidentally this admission provides proof of the possibility of State enterprise in this direction, which many in India are at present inclined to ignore, and which is nevertheless of first rate importance just at this moment when we are thinking of building up a mercantile marine of our own. We are convinced that considerations of economics and public policy are in favour of a State marine for India, if only the Indian people had complete confidence in their present Government. Similarly on the other points in Lord Inchcape's speech, such as those relating to the deferred rebate system or the possibility of reduction in wages, he seemed to be stating only one side of the case. When he advises that wages must be scaled down, Lord Inchcape seems to forget that they have already come down to the pre-war level, if adequate allowance is made for the cost of living to-day. But this is just the bane of the capitalist class that not the most eminent member thereof can take a statesmanlike view of a national problem when the matter touches his own pocket. The Chairman of the P. and O. Company has voiced his apprehensions of a Labour Government in no uncertain or unmeasured terms. Labour leaders will not be detered from taking office by such an outburst. But when Lord Inchcape speaks, on the one hand, of the effective competition of the State-owned ships of Australia or the United States as having made a hole in his profits, and, on the other, considers State enterprise to be unworkable, he must excuse his critics if they are unable to agree with him.

The Procrastinators.

As days and weeks roll by, the arrears of Municipal Corporation work, too, increase out of all proportion. Though nearly two weeks of December have passed, that august body has not yet finished the September agenda; and if it does not hurry up and tackle the work in hand, we are afraid the New Year will begin with night sittings and extra meetings again. The members of the Corporation could easily avoid this contingency if they made up their mind to waste as little time as possible in discussing at length relatively unimportant questions and studiously refrained from repetition of arguments, unnecessary interruptions and indulgence in personalities. We hope the year will end with the disposal of the arrears which have accumulated of late to an enormous extent and that the New Year will begin with only the December agenda. The result of the accumulation of arrears is that important matters affecting the vital interests of the city are not given sufficient attention.

Unemployment and Clerks.

As a result of the general depression in trade and the cry for retrenchment everywhere, the number of unemployed clerks in Bombay is increasing day by day. We are glad, therefore, that a serious attempt is being made to tackle this question. An informal conference of those interested in the welfare of the clerical community of Bombay was held on Monday, which passed a resolution recommending to the Clerks' Union as well as Labour organisations in Bombay "to open a register of the unemployed clerks and other workers in the City and to arrange meetings and processions to bring home to the public, the Government and the employers the extent of the unemployment prevailing in the City and the necessity of devising some measures to relieve the distress immediately." Apart from the present somewhat abnormal conditions, the causes of unemployment must be sought in the existing economic organisations and the closing of many avenues of higher employment in the public services of the country on racial grounds. These causes are beyond the control of the clerks. Nevertheless, there is much that they can do to help themselves by organising themselves. Hitherto competition rather than co-operation has been the main-spring of their mutual relations. If they are to come into their own, they must organise themselves on trade union lines.

Baby Week.

On Thursday the Municipal Corporation of Bombay sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,000 as donation towards the National Baby Week Celebrations inaugurated by H. E. the Countess of Reading to be held next month. Although the object is a laudable one, inasmuch as women in India, and especially in this city, require adequate training in rearing babies by means of lectures, exhibitions and baby shows, and the like, we fear that unless the fundamental causes, which are responsible for the appallingly high infant mortality in the country, are removed, the observance of Baby Week will do little more than touch the fringe of this pressing problem. Overcrowding, want of sufficient light and air and pure water are principal contributory causes. The lack of proper training of young mothers of the middle and literate classes as well as of the poor and illiterate classes is another and not the least important cause. Much good may be done by opening training classes in every ward of the city so that every section of women may take advantage of them and acquire the knowledge of bringing up babies and nursing them under hygienic and sanitary conditions. But the most urgent need is the organization, preferably under Municipal supervision, of the supply of pure milk.

LABOUR PARTY AND LIBERALS.

EXTENT OF CO-OPERATION

UNEMPLOYMENT PLANS.

A CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 14.

Mr. Baldwin had an audience of His Majesty the King to-day and is understood to have formally informed His Majesty that Government intends, as representing the largest single party in the State to meet Parliament when it reassembles on January 8th.

The Labour Party Executive having announced its intention to accept the responsibility for the Government of the country "if the necessity should arise" to-day discussed the tactics to be adopted by the Party when Parliament meets. By a resolution which it adopted yesterday the Labour Party Executive declared against compromising itself by any form of coalition but this is not interpreted by the Labour Party officials as precluding co-operation or consultation with the leaders of the Liberal Party. How far co-operation is to be permissible was one of the subjects discussed by the Labour Executive to-day. It is of course apparent that without some such co-operation, the "necessity" of the Labour Party forming a government, cannot arise as the Labour Party cannot alone defeat the Government. The Labour Executive was joined in its deliberations by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and two resolutions were passed. The first registered complete confidence in Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, leader of the Labour party, and the second challenged the Government to announce immediately its plans for dealing adequately with the problem of unemployment—B. O. W.

LABOUR AND CLASS INTERESTS.

MR. MACDONALD'S WARNING.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in an article in the "New Leader" to-day, while rejoicing at the Labourist triumph at the polls, declares that class and selfish interests, in their passionate hate of Labour, have thrown off even the appearance of decency; and he warns them that, if their attempts to divide the nation on the lines of property be successful in keeping Labour out, the eventual result will be to bring in a Labour Party far rougher in mind and temper than that which won such signal victories last week.—Reuter.

WALES UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

AN INDEPENDENT GAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The last of the pollings on December sixth has resulted in an Independent gain. Mr. G. M. L. Davies has gained a seat from the Liberals at the University of Wales. He polled 570 votes against 560 in favour of Professor Joseph Jones (Liberal) and 467 for Mr. Edwards (Independent Liberal).

The only outstanding result is for West Derbyshire, where polling takes place on 20th December.—Reuter.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

MR. GILBERT MURRAY'S NARROW DEFEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LEAFIELD, Dec. 14.

The Oxford University has elected two Conservatives on the system of proportional representation, Lord Hugh Cecil, brother of Lord Robert Cecil and Sir Charles Oman, Professor of Modern History, were successful in obtaining 3,560 and 2,950 votes respectively. Professor Gilbert Murray, who is an ardent worker for the cause of the League of Nations stood as a Liberal and was third. He ran an unexpectedly close race, obtaining 2,472 votes—B. O. W.

Numerous Medical Men and eminent Oculist have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

COTTON MILLS IN THE EAST.

JAPAN THE ONLY NATION TO RECKON WITH.

CONDITIONS IN INDIAN MILLS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the course of a lecture at Manchester to-day, Mr. E. Bingham who has recently toured India and the Far East in the interest of the makers of textile machinery, said that the best cotton mills in Bombay were mainly under European management. Many of these mills had an excellent appearance, but the working conditions could be improved in many cases. The majority of the mills would be condemned by their own factory inspectors if only owing to temperature and humidity. After noting the adverse working conditions in India and China, it was a real pleasure to visit the mills in Japan. The workers in Japanese mills were energetic, cleanly and industrious. The mills generally were arranged in an excellent manner and their upkeep was good. Mr. Bingham said that there was little doubt that Japan was the only nation in the Far East that had to be seriously reckoned with in the cotton trade.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

MR. MCKENNA A LIKELY NOMINEE.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 14.

Sir John Bradbury, the British representative on the Reparations Commission is returning to London on Sunday. It is presumed that he will consult the Government regarding the four British representatives to be chosen to sit on the two committees which will be set up in connection with the reparations inquiry. Three of these nominees will act on the first committee, which is to examine the questions of balancing the German budget and establishing the German currency and the fourth will act on the second committee which is to investigate the subject of German capital sent abroad. Financial circles are already mentioning the names of prominent banking experts as likely nominees, including that of Mr. Mckenna, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer and now Chairman of the Midland Bank. It is realised, however, that the expected protracted nature of the enquiries may make it difficult for some of these men to give their services.

RHINE AND RUHR QUESTIONS.

BERLIN ASKS FOR DIRECT NEGOTIATION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Paris.—The Havas Agency states that the Berlin Government has decided to ask France to negotiate directly on the Rhine and the Ruhr questions. The German Charge d'Affaires will make the first step in this connexion at Quai d'Orsay.—Reuter.

LATE MR. KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR.

TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The "Hindu" publishes to-day numerous telegrams and letters received from public men all over the country regretting the death of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" and eulogising his services and journalistic career.

Mr. C. R. Reddi, M.L.C., in a note to the "Hindu" considers the deceased as the greatest Indian journalist after Kristo Das Pal.

The Madras Congress Council, at a meeting, placed on record their deep sense of sorrow at the loss sustained in his death and their appreciation of his services as a journalist and political leader. Appreciative notes were published by the local press.

MEETING OF JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the members of the Association will be held at 6-15 p.m. (S.T. on Monday the 17th inst in the hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to record the deep sense of sorowr and irreparable loss sustained by the Association by the death of its President, Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar.

The Hon'ble Sir B N. Sarma, who spent a few days in Madras in connection with his cold weather tour, has left Madras for Delhi.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

THOUSANDS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AGAINST ISOLATION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The drastic slaughter of cattle which is proceeding as a result of the continued serious spread of foot and mouth disease is evoking criticism of Government's policy. To-day a motion was submitted at the meeting of the Council of Agriculture in favour of substitution of isolation policy for slaughter.

Sir Robert Sanders, the Minister of Agriculture, opposed the motion and declared that Government's experience had shown that isolation on a large scale was useless. Government was prepared to continue the slaughter policy up to at least one million and a half sterling compensation for farmers. The motion was rejected almost unanimously.

Fifty eight fresh outbreaks occurred today, making the total 1,074 in thirty-nine counties. Seventy thousand animals have hitherto been slaughtered, including thirty-five thousand cattles.—Reuter.

TANGIER QUESTION.

CONVENTION TO BE SHORTLY SIGNED.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 14.

In well-informed quarters here it is considered probable that the British, French and Spanish experts who have been conferring in Paris on the Tangier question will be in a position within a few days to sign the new convention. Strict secrecy is being maintained in regard to its terms but it is generally believed that two points in which Britain was particularly interested, namely, equality of commercial opportunity for all nations and neutrality of the port in time of war, have been satisfactorily assured. It is understood that the Convention, after experts' signature and ratification by the three Powers principally concerned, will be communicated to the signatories of the Algeciras Treaty.—B. O. W.

CONSTRUCTION OF PORT FOR TANGIER.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Tangier has been without a port for the last 14 years owing to intentional differences, and now an agreement will be signed by which the construction of a port will be offered for public tender and concession to operate the port will be granted to an international company wherein France will hold 30 per cent. of shares and England and Spain each 20. It is pointed out in London that the Port agreement is a minor affair which must not be confused with the international statute for Tangier, which is now under negotiation between English French and Spanish representatives. The delay of the signature to the Statute is due to the hesitation of Spain to agree to the arrangement which maintains the authority over the Tangier territory of the Sultan of Morocco whom Spain regards as a French puppet. When the new draft Statute is signed it must be submitted to the other signatories to the Algeciras Pact, including America and Italy.—Reuter.

OPIUM AND SMOKING.

LEAGUE TO CONVENE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

A message from Paris says that the Council of the League of Nations has decided to convene, in next November, two separate international Conferences, one to deal with opium and smoking, and the other with the limitation of the manufacture of drugs and also the production of raw opium in all States. Members of the League and also all signatories to the 1912 Convention will be invited to the second Conference, the programme of which will be prepared by a Special Committee of six members including the American Delegate.—Reuter.

BENARES KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 12.

The Khilafat Conference concluded its sitting last evening. An appeal was made for funds for the National Moslem University of Aligarh. The Akali movement was supported and a congratulatory resolution was adopted. Before the Conference terminated, Maulana Hussain Ahmad of Deoband delivered a speech emphasising the need for unity.

THE AGA KHAN LETTER.

MOULANA AZAD JUSTIFIES THE REPUBLIC.

CONFIDENCE IN ANGORA GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who is on a short visit to Delhi, was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press this evening on the situation at Angora, with special reference to the publication of the Aga Khan's Note to the Angora Government. The Maulana said that Reuter's summary of the steps taken by the Angora Government in connection with the Aga Khan's letter did not seem to throw adequate light on the real situation. If it were correct that the letter in question appeared in the opposition party's organs at Constantinople before reaching the authorities at Angora, it might be presumed that the opposition misused its contents against the Government which found it necessary to take repressive steps. In any case, he could authoritively say that Indian Musalmans had complete confidence in the Angora Government which was not likely to be easily shaken.

In so far as the question of the Republic and powers of the Khalif were concerned the Turks had rendered a most important and lasting service to Islam because a Republic was the only form of Government which conformed to the Islamic ideal of a state. He could not imagine for a moment that any well-informed and enlightened Musalman would not be grateful to the Turks for this. But the question of the powers of the Khalifa was worth while considering. The party in power had offered one solution but he had reasons to believe that they would not be reluctant to consider any other reasonable solution. At this critical moment when the Angora Government was confronted with the stupendous task of reconstruction of Turkey and the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab was still to be attained, he considered it eminently inopportune to raise questions likely to embarrass the Angora Government.

IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

PLEA FOR RESTRICTION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

New York.—The Assistant Secretary of Labour, addressing the immigration conference here to-day, advocated fresh restrictions on immigration and declared that acute labour shortage of a few months ago had become unemployment problem which threatened to assume menacing proportions.

A. J. Darbyshire of Utica, Director of Americanization Council, created a mild sensation when he demanded the removal of Ellis Island immigration station, which he had visited in the guise of an immigrant and where he had experienced "one long series of humiliations."—Reuter.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

NO FURTHER LIABILITY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Discussion over Mr. Satyamurti's resolution urging the non-participation by the Madras Presidency in the British Empire Exhibition was resumed to-day in the Madras Legislative Council.

Mr. Tanikachalam Chetty moved an amendment to the resolution which purported to prevent the Government from incurring any more liability in the Exhibition. After some discussion the amendment was passed.

BABAR AKALI LEADERS ROUNDED UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

The three remaining principals in the Babar Akali Conspiracy case were rounded up yesterday afternoon at the village Madar in Jullunder district by a combined force of cavalry and police. They offered armed resistance from the stronghold of a brickhouse which was then set on fire. In attempting to escape, two of the three men Banta Singh and Jahla Sangh were shot. Waryam Singh took refuge in the village. As owing to darkness house to house search would have been difficult, the village was surrounded by the police and further search was to have been made this morning.

LATER.

In the affray with Babar Akalis at Madar one constable was wounded by gun shot but is reported to be progressing favourably.

14 AKALIS RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 13.

A compromise between the Mahant of Thara Sahib Gurdwara and the Sikh Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee having been effected, Government has withdrawn the case against fourteen Akalis who had been arrested, for Criminal trespass. Consequently they have been released.

GUILTY OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

BAKER MURDER CASE.

BUCKS GETS 7 YEARS' R. I.

At the High Court Criminal sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury, the case of Emperor v/s. Angelus Boucos, (the accused,) was concluded on Friday. The accused was charged with committing the murder of one Joseph Baker on the 27th of August last in Bombay by shooting him, with a pistol.

The facts of the case for the Crown have aheady appeared in these columns. The defence was that the accused, in firing the pistol acted in his right of private defence and also that in the struggle the pistol went off by misadventure. The learned counsel for the defence contended that the offence, if any had been committed, was one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as graver and sudden provocation was offered to the accused by the deceased.

The Advocate General and Br. Bhagat appeared or the Crown. Mr. Azad and Mr. R. J. Mody defended the accused. Some evidence was called by the defence. Mr. Azad addressed the Court for over 3 hours. The Advocate General addressed the Jury for about an hour and concluded his address at 6 o'clock. On the Jury intimating that they should like to finish the case that evening, His Lordship immediately commenced his summing up which lasted for 35 minutes. At 6-35 p.m. the Jury retired to consider their verdict and returned within 10 minutes.

In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, the Foreman said that by a majority of 8 to 1, the jury found him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder without intention to kill and His Lordship agreeing with the verdict sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

BERAR ELECTIONS.

SWARAJISTS' GAIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 13.

Of the twelve non-Mahomedan general and two special provincial Council seats for Berar which were contested by the Swarajists, all the twelve have been captured by them. Messrs. Ramrao Deshmukh, Kolhe, Kane and Shriramseth returned unopposed.

Mr. Tambe, east Berar urban, defeated Mr. Deshpande, Independant, with 1418 votes against 647. Mr. Kanitkar, west Berar urban, defeated Rao Bahadur Mahajani, Liberal Independant with 1850 against 534 votes. Mr. Wamanrao Moharir, Amraoti taluq defeated Mr. Janrao and Ladda with 397 against 274 and 198. Mr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Chandur-Morsi Taluqs, defeated Mr. Vinayendra Sinha, Gulabrao and Sitaram ladda with 904 against 382 300 and 192 The last forfeits the deposit. Mr. Umedsing Akot-Balapur taluqs defeats Mr. Baban Patel, Rao Saheb Kulkarni and Hundiwala with 578 against 433 votes for Baban and others less. Mr. Sane, Basim-Mangrul taluqs, defeats Mr. Rajurkar with 578 against 436. Mr. Kale, Chakhali-Mehakar-and-Khamgaon taluqs defeats Rao Bahadur Keshaorao Janrao, with 1576 against 1210, votes.

Babasaheb Khaparde, Land-holders' seat is expected to defeat Rai Bahadur Ganeshdas by about 100 votes. The total poll being about 300 out of 804 voters. The third candidate Sawaji is likely to forfeit his deposit. Only two seats, one for Murtizapur-Akola taluqs and the other for Malkapur-and-Jalgaon taluqs were lost by the Swarajists.

SWARAJIST VICTORY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, Dec. 13.

In both the constituencies of Raipur District, Swarajists have been returned by an overwhelming majority. The result is as follows:—

Raipur North:—Seth Sheodas Daga 1460 votes. Rai Bahadur Divendramatan Chaudhry 433.

Raipur South—Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, 1009 votes, Ramanand Tiwari 119, Domarsingh, 157.

CABLE ITEMS.

The American airman, Lawrence Sperry, who placed himself and his aeroplane at the disposal of the Liberals during the election, crashed in the sea off Hastings on Thursday "en route" to Amsterdam and is believed to be drowned.—Reuter.

Constantinople.—The new Oecumenical Patriarch, Gregorious VII was to-day enthroned without incident.—Reuter.

Rome.—The Maharajah of Jhalawar placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior on Friday and lunched with the British Ambassador. He sails from Naples on the 17th December.—Reuter.

BACK TO NAGPUR.

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DECISION

PLEA FOR UPHOLDING THE TRIPLE BOYCOTT.

The Secretary, C. P. (Marathi) Provincial Congress Committee, wires from Wordhaganj under date December 14th:—

"The Marathi C. P. Provincial Congress Committee met at Nagpur on the 12th and resolved that the coming Cocanada Congress uphold the Triple Boycott be requested to at the Nagpur Congress resolution adopted de the Compromise re- in 1920 and to set as ecial Delhi Session. solution passed at the s

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LABOUR PARTY'S COMMUNICATION TO MR. BALDWIN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In view of the rumours as to the possibility of British Government's selling its shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the Executive Committee of the Labour Party have requested Mr. Ramsay Macdonald to convey to Mr. Badwin the opinion that the disposal of these shares would be contrary to public policy, and, in the present circumstances, would be improper.—Reuter.

VINAYAK SAVARKAR.

IN GOOD HEALTH.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar has, in response to his telegram, received a telegram from the Superintendent Yeravda Jail, saying that his brother is in good health.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph which appeared in your issue of to-day's date stating that Dr. N. D. Savarkar had received reliable information that his brother Vinayak Savarkar was seriously ill in the Yeravda Jail, I beg to inform you that enquiries have been made which show that Dr. Savarkar's information is incorrect. His brother is perfectly well.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

NATIONAL COLLEGE STUDENT'S SYMPATHY.

A general meeting of the staff and students of the National Arts College, Bombay, was held on Friday to demonstrate to the public the necessity of vigorous agitation to secure the release of Barrister Savarkar. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the staff and students of the National College, Bombay, earnestly requests the public of India to carry on a continued agitation for the immediate release of Sjt. Vinayak Savarkar who is imprisoned in Yeravda Jail and is now reported to be seriously ill; and prays the Almighty for keeping him in good health."

Principal S. V. Puntambekar while moving the resolution advocated the necessity of a vigorous agitation to secure the release of Mr. Savarkar. Mr. M. R. Datar while seconding the resolution pointed out that Sjt. Savarkar was the father of National poetry in Maharashtra and a creative genius. Mr. Datar then admonished the students to support the resolution one and all. Prof. R. S. Padbidri strongly condemned the attitude of the authorities and said that even a non-violent non-cooperator would not hesitate to support the resolution.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

COMMISSIONER PROCEEDS TO DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

The evidence of Commission of witnesses having finished in Lahore, Lala Rangi Lal, Commissioner, has proceeded to Delhi to record the evidence of Sir Mahomed Shafi. Sir Sankaran Nair and his counsel as well as the counsel of Sir Michael O'Dwyer have also left for Delhi.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir L. Wilson and Lady Wilson received the Chief and Rani Saheb of Jamkhandi and the Chief and Rani Saheb of Phalton at Government House on Friday morning.

His Excellency Sir L. Wilson received the Chief of Aundh, and H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House on Friday morning.

His Excellency Sir L. Wilson accompanied by Her Excellency inspected the Housing Schemes in Bombay on Friday afternoon.

MATUNGA LOCK-OUT.

MR. BELL OBDURATE

R FERS DELEGATION TO AGENT.

MASS MEETING PROCEEDINGS.

The situation at the Matunga caused by the sudden lock-out of the G. I. P. Railway Workshops remained unchanged on Friday. About a thousand men collected at Matunga on Friday morning but dispersed in about an hour. A deputation consisting of Mr. Jhabwala, the Secretary of the Railway Workmen's Union with six members of the Union, as arranged on Thursday night, waited upon Mr. A. M. Bell, Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Departments, at 11 a.m. on Friday but they had to wait till 1 p.m. as Mr. Bell was engaged to collaborate with the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway elsewhere. Soon after Mr. Bell arrived at the Workshops, however, the members of the deputation and Mr. Jhabwala their spokesman, were ushered in but the meeting lasted only a few minutes; for Mr. Jhabwala and his colleagues came out to impart the gloomy news that Mr. Bell, though himself sympathetic towards the members of the Union, was not prepared to open the Workshops as he felt very keenly for the damage caused by the men on Wednesday. He referred the deputation to the Agent to whom he left everything in regard to the resumption of the work. The deputation then proceeded to the Agent's office at Victoria Terminus Station.

The men standing outside the gate received this news with a feeling of surprise, as they thought the Railway Company had no cogent cause to declare a voluntary lock-out over a trifling incident which caused damage hardly to the extent of Rs. 2,000. Besides, as far as the Railway Company was concerned, the workmen had not the remotest desire to cause any damage, as their grievance was not against the Company but the doctor against whose treatment some of their representatives had gone to the Superintendent to protest. They therefore thought that the closing of the Workshops was not due to any organised strike on the part of the men but a voluntary lock-out brought about by the Company for fear of any trouble, though the Company could claim the support of the whole armoury of the "Sircar" in the shape of armoured cars, armed police and G. I. P. Railway volunteers, not to speak of the hordes of the Bombay City Police, for their protection. The armoured cars are withdrawn since Friday but the armed police are still in evidence protecting the Workshops.

Having received disappointing answer in the morning, Mr. Jhabwala decided to write to the Agent and make an appointment with him instead of going directly with a copy of resolutions passed on Thursday night. He therefore sent a letter to the Agent in the afternoon and would go this morning at 11 o'clock to the Agent, if he makes the appointment to meet the deputation at that hour.

MASS MEETING AT PAREL.

On Friday evening, a mass meeting of the workmen was held at the Workmen's Institute, Parel, under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwala, when he explained the purpose of the conversion he had with Mr. Bell that morning. Mr. Jhabwala said though Mr. Bell was sympathetic towards the Union, he seemed to feel that wherever there was a Union manned by outsiders, there cropped up some trouble. If not, Mr. Bell personally, the railway management representing the capital, he said, were determined to kill the activities of the Union just as they had done to the Parel Union. Mr. Bell, therefore, was inflicting vicarious punishment upon the members of the Union in asking them to produce the culprits responsible for the anonymous notice and the damage caused on Wednesday or to shut out the workmen which also included 2,000 members of the Union from work, and thus depriving them of their daily bread. He, therefore, exhorted the members to maintain peace, not to go to Matunga Workshop unless a notice to open the Workshops was posted at the gates, and in the meantime to find out employment elsewhere instead of staying at home doing nothing. If the Agent too did not listen to their request then he said an urgent meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference would be called and the matter would be placed before them. If all the men working in the Matunga Workshops had joined the Union, he would guarantee the peaceful behaviour of all the men concerned, but unfortunately only half the men working in the Workshops were members, and, therefore, the Union could not give any undertaking on behalf of the others of whom they knew nothing. The Union had however, apologized for the conduct of the others who were responsible for the damage and riotous acts and they could not do anything further. If the Union had sufficient funds they would have made good even the damage caused to the Railway Company but the members as well the Union as an institution were too poor to do so. He hoped, however, that the Agent would order resumption of work without any delay in view of the fact that the members of the Union were not responsible for all that had happened on Wednesday.

The meeting then was adjourned till today 6-30 p.m. to hear the result of the Deputation's interview with the Agent.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING OF WORKERS

A largely attended meeting in which nearly 3000 mill hands of different Bombay mills took part was held under the presidency of Mr. Tukaram B. Powar, near Sun Mills at Magan Bag, on Friday evening.

Important questions affecting the prospects of the mill operatives such as bonus and strike were considered. Several speakers addressed the meeting, advising the mill operatives not to go on strike whether they got bonus or not but to follow their leaders and agitate constitutionally for their rights.

Mr. Datatraya R. Mayeker said that rumours were afloat that, this year, the mill-hands would be deprived of the bonus, which they were getting for the last four or five years, and notices to that effect were already posted in many mills stating that owing to the depression of trade and high prices of cotton the bonus this year would not be paid. If they downed tools because they did not get bonus, he said, it would not benefit the workmen in these hard times. Instead, strike would enhance their difficulties. He, therefore, advised the mill operatives not to strike but adhere to their work and follow their leaders.

Bhagwan Appaji, a mill hand, then advised the mill hands of Bombay not to go to liquor shops but save their hard earned money. If the mill hands struck work, he said, it would benefit the millowners more than the workmen.

Mr. Mandavle said, strike would land the workmen in a terrible mess. These were not the days for strike. The men, however, must join Unions and be united to assert their right.

The President, in a short speech, advised all mill hands not to go on strike. The meeting then terminated.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the bottom of the trouble on the G. I. P. lies a good deal of discontent. Strange to say that the medical examinations exclude the foremens and other officials and the covenanted hands. If we are to be medically examined after serving the Company nearly 30 years in some cases, why should the abovementioned be left out? There again you have men who have given their best for the Company and have just a few years more to complete their term. The medical examination has put a good number out.

If you wish to see racial distinction and partiality look into records of Railway administration; a covenanted hand or a European gets everything, and those of this country that slave for years and years dont get a look in. The majority of them use our brains and get the money and position they do not deserve.—Yours, etc.,

GRIEVANCE.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The first All-India Astrological Conference will be held at Cocanada on the 28th instant and intending delegates should make their own arrangements. A competition will be conducted during the Congress week and the standing committee will award medals and certificates of merit.—A. P.

* * * *

H. E. H. The Nizam has fined one of his High Court Judges Rs. 500 for making a false statement to him, namely, that he at an interview with the Nizam made signs to get away stating that he had got urgent work to attend to at the Court which the Nizam subsequently found to be untrue.—A. P.

* * * *

Mr. Rajnath, a leading piecegoods merchant in Delhi, died suddenly on Wednesday and the piecegoods market was closed on Thursday in his honour.—A. P.

* * * *

Allahabad election results have been declared and among successful candidates are Dr. Ziauddin of Aligarh University and Dr. Chafut Ahmed Khan. From the returns it is apparent that Swarajists will be well represented.

* * * *

The Lahore High Court has reffiected appeal of one Mahomed Ashraf and has confirmed the death sentence passed on him by the Sessions Judge, Jhelum, for murdering one Sikh lady Musammat Parbati. The appeal of Allah Bakhsh who was also sentenced to death in the same connection was accepted by Their Lordships and he was acquitted.

* * * *

A case under section 304 I. P. C. has been brought by Mr. Keelan against Mr. Bell of the Punjab University training corps who is alleged to have knocked down and run a lorry over a youth named Munishwar who was cycling in front of the accused and who as a result of the injuries received died in the Lahore Mayo Hospital on the morning following the alleged accident.

* * * *

Ghazi Mahmud Dharampal who is being prosecuted for the second time as being the author of a publication "Kuft Tor" has been released on bail of Rs 2 000. The case will come up for hearing on the 17th instant before Lala Shankar Das, City Majistrate.

* * * *

Rai Bahadur C. Madiah, retired member of Council, Mysore Government, died at his residence at Mercara in Coorg on Tuesday evening.

* * * *

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, returning from his Gujrat and Kathiawar tour, paid a visit to Benares. He delivered a lecture to the Hindu University students on Hindu ideals. He called on Raibahadur Seth Baldeodas Birlas and got a donation of Rs. 20.000 for the Vishwa Bharati.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda will go over to Benares, next month to preside over the Hindu University Convocation on January 29th 1924.—A. P.

* * * *

Death occured on Friday morning at 4-30 of Bombadier Chapman, of the R. H. A., Secunderabad, under rather mysterious circumstances. At an inquest held by Major Dockrell, Cantonment Magistrate it was surmised that as there were no indications of voilence, the deceased was an a sleep walker or that he had an epileptic fit.—A. P.

* * * *

For the Agra Muslim Rural Seat for the Legislative Assembly Mr. L. K. Kaider secured 781 votes while Mr. Mahomed Yamin got 264.

CAPTURING THE MUNICIPALITIES.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME AT AHMEDABAD.

SWARAJISTS ORGANISE OPPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

The Council elections being over, Gujrat is now reaping the fruits of the Delhi compromise. Instead of securing peace for which the price was paid at Delhi, the so-called compromise has resulted in extending and intensifying the scope of the differences and disputes between the Swarajists and the Congress Committees. The Swarajists who were loud in the expression of their gratitude to the Congress Committee for their loyal adherence to the Delhi resolution which alone facilitated their entry into the Councils, have now begun to feel that their success at the polls was due to their own inherent strength and, after defeating the Moderates, they, with their belief, are now out to have a trial of strength with the Congress Committees.

The struggle has already commenced in Ahmedabad, the centre of orthodox Non-co-operators, in connection with the Municipal elections which are to take place by the end of January. Two years ago, the Ahmedabad Municipality was suspended on account of its struggle for freeing its primary schools from Government control. Surat and Nadiad stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle. After the suspension of these municipalities, the people started independent schools and successfully defied the Educational Minister Dr. Paranjpye, who exerted all his influence and intelligence in strangulating this experiment in its inception. It was under his advice that Government filed suits of lacs of rupees against the non-co-operating Councillors and the matter is still sub-judice. The defeat of the Minister was largely due to his attitude in this matter.

THE PEOPLES' PROGRAMME.

In spite of all difficulties, and the trade and political depression, a brave band of workers have carried on the struggle and the schools have been working so successfully and efficiently that about twenty thousand children have been taking education in these schools. A large number of teachers who left Government schools have all along loyally stood by the people. The maintenance of these schools cost about Rs. 25,000 every month and the people have all along been giving their liberal support.

Just before the Diwali holidays, the Ahmedabad Kelavni Mandal started collecting a lac and fifty thousand rupees which amount was required for the Ahmedabad Primary Schools but after collecting about fifty thousand rupees within a few days the collection work had to be suspended on accoun" of the local Swarajists having raised their voice against this kind of non-cooperation which resulted in doubly taxing the people. The Town Congress Committee settled a programme of capturing the Municipalities for the purpose of continuing the struggle an invited applications from which 38 candidates had to be selected. When the programme was first announced in a largely attended public meeting it was unanimously accepted by all. In that meeting, Prof. Swaminarayan, prominent Swarajist, who was declared elected as M.L.C. the previous day, was present Wit: his approval he was put on the Selection Committee and in his speech he generally approved of and supported the programme.

SWARAJISTS' VOLTE FACE.

After about a month, he now resigns from the committee stating that since there is no Congress resolution for capturing the Municipalities and Local Boards, the Town Congress Committee was not right in meddling with the local Municipal elections. He and his Swarajists friends are now openly organising a party in opposition to the Congress Party. In this curious opposition, the Swarajists take their stand on the weak position of the people to carry on the educational struggle any longer and they advise them to rely on "constitutional methods". In fact, their policy now is identical with that of the Moderates. In this fight with the Congress Pary they have joined hands with some people who had violently opposed them in the Council elections and actually supported the Moderates. Thus the process of demoralising the people by creating opposition to the Congress programme and destroying the psychology of Self-reliance and Self-sacrifice has commenced and it would be interesting to see where it ends.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 14.

In addition to the City Congress Committee, some local Nationalists led by Mr. G. K. Mavlankar and Prof. Swaminarayan, the new Swarajist members of the Bombay Legislative Council, are organizing a party for contesting the next Municipal elections. They object to the City Congress Committee being used for the Municipal elections, as they say it is exclusively in the hands of No-changers. They too propose like the City Congress Committee, to continue the struggle for lessening Government control over Municipal affairs, especially, educational, but they will, at first, try all constitutional methods and if they fail, then they will resort to an effective campaign of non-payment of Municipal taxes if the people are prepared for it. They will also move the Municipality to boycott Empire goods and to encourage khaddar and Swadeshi goods. Other items are common to both the parties

CIVILIAN JUDGES.

"INDIANS NOT VERY SUCCESSFUL."

EVIDENCE BEFORE LEE COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

Four witnesses were examined to-day by the Lee Commission, namely, Justice Fawcett of Bombay, High Court; Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Judicial Commissioner; Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Collector of Sholapur, and Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji, I.C.S., Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, Raipur.

Mr. Turner gave evidence in private.

Both Justice Fawcett and Mr. Baker oppose any reduction in the European personnel at present. As regards Judicial appointments, Justice Fawcett would permit Indians being recruited to the post of District and Sessions Judges up to a maximum of fifty per cent. but appointments to the High Court and Judicial Commissioners' posts must be determined by a test of efficiency. In the appellate jurisdiction, he considers the Indian Civil Service Judge brings with him administrative and other experience which must always be a valuable asset. He is opposed to any change in the existing statutory provisions.

"EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK."

Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji considers that any radical change now in the place and functions of the Services would dislocate the machinery, jeopardise the Reforms and seriously prejudice indianisation of the services which at present have a very small experienced Indian element, and make the task of the Statutory Commission more difficult. He points out that preservation of the British character of the administration depends on the soridarity of country as a part of the Empire rather than on the proportion of Indians and Europeans. He submits there is no question of raising such a situation as "to make the Army, as constituted at present, subject to the orders of a purely Indian Government." An accelerated rate of Indianisation would not make an Indian Government. Constitutional safeguards against such a conception are ample.

QUESTION OF CONTROL."

On the question of control, he considers the position of the Government of India anomalous and that there is a feeling in the country that the European Services are able to have their way in many matters by seeking the good offices of the Secretary of State. Such a system must impair the efficiency and prestige of Government in this country. Control might be transferred with proper safeguards of the Secretary of State under rules framed by him. Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji adds that recruitment of Europeans on the existing conditions will undoubtedly embarrass the Statutory Commission but, on the other hand, there is serious risk of breakdown should the other method be adopted. He further points out that the loss of power and prestige of the Services has found an outlet in respect of grievances. He thinks, except in the junior ranks below those drawing Rs. 1,600 total emoluments, there is no case for increase of remuneration. He very strongly opposes giving up the principle laid down by the Islington Committee—"equal pay for equal work" and emphasises that amalgamation of the superior Services with the existing provincial Service would be courting disaster, because it would hit badly the backward provinces where able local talent is not available and would also leave the higher appointments to Europeans. Such a system of selection was tried in England and had failed and should not be repeated in India. Provincialisation would also retard progress towards the ideal of Nationalism. He adds that the local section of the Legislature neither appreciates the advantages to the country of Indians having English training nor the necessity of such Indians maintaining a standard of living much higher than their own. Such an opinion should not be given more weight than the opinion also held by those bodies that European servants are overpaid.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

Mr. Turner, Collector of Sholapur, the first witness, was heard in private. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Baker, Judicial Commissioner, C. P., were next examined together. Lord Lee observed that the Commission had heard enough about service conditions and would question the witnesses mainly about the judicial service. Replying to the Chairman, Justice Fawcett corrected a mistake in his statement and explained that he believed that, while fifty per cent. Indians be recruited to the I. C. S., he would limit to thirty three per cent. Indian recruitment in the case of Police. Sir Reginald Craddock asked whether there was any ground for the allegation that the Civilian Judge was not sufficiently trained in law and as to whether the Civilian Judge did not get considerable training in civil judicial work. Witness replied that although the Civilian might be deficient in law, text book, his experience and study and particular knowledge of the district and its men made him competent. Mr. Petrie put before witness two statements—one, that Indians had shown exceptional attitude for the law and secondly, that they cared more for technicality than for the facts of the case. Justice Fawcett said, while there were good Indian criminal judges, speaking generally, he believed that the Indian judge showed preference for the technicalities of law points than the facts of the case and that his sense of proportion about those points was not so good as that of the European Judge.

Mr. Samarth said the Indian view generally was that Civilian judges were more for conviction than for strictly judicial findings, and that civilians relied more on the police than did a barrister judge. On the other hand, the Indian judge tried to give a judicial verdict. Justice Fawcett admitted that that feeling existed and that a Civilian Judge possessing knowledge of the district was inclined to view things in the light of his experience of the district.

A FALLACIOUS ANALOGY.

In his statement Mr. Fawcett had urged that, like Indian members of the India Council, Europeans employed in India should get fifty per cent. overseas allowance. Mr. Basu pointed out that the Indian members of the India Council got very small pay compared with the services here and that the Indian High Commissioner was getting the same pay as his European predecessor. Mr. Fawcett replied that the Indian High Commissioner would no doubt demand an overseas allowance before long. Sir Cyril Jackson, thereupon, asked witness whether it was not a fact that the Indian members of the India Council went to London only for a few years while the Europeans had to come to India for a life career and were, therefore, entitled to an overseas allowance just as an Indian going to England for a life career would be. Witness agreed.

Mr. Basu said, according to Justice Fawcett, an Indian Judge would get only Rs. 4,000 while his European colleague got Rs. 6,000. Considering that Indians in the Bar having lucrative practice were averse to change their profession for a seat on the Bench, would it be possible to get Indians on lesser pay? Justice Fawcett replied that the best Indians in the Bar were now available on the same salary and would be available hereafter. He would not reduce the present salary of the Indian Judges. Further questioned, witness said there was greater reason for increase to the senior ranks who did not benefit by the last revision.

Mr. Basu—"You will apply it also to the Governors?"

Answer.—When we got to lakhs it is less urgent." (Laughter).

Witness added, replying to further questions of Mr. Basu, that he would agree to the retirement of Judges after 60 and that he would pay pension according to the pay of the officer. Mr. Basu pointed out that the feeling in the Civil service, as a body, was that there should be no distinction in respect of pension and position. Witness admitted that was so. But he differed. Replying to Sir Habibullah, Justice Fawcett disfavoured the London door for Indian recruitment but supported a two years' course in England after selection.

AN OPPONENT OF CHANGE.

Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji, Commissioner, who was examined last, replying to Lord Lee explained that by stating that changes should wait till 1929 he meant only those which involved constitutional legislation. He favoured the control of the Government of India but would insist, solely for the sake of equality, on uniform control of European and Indian if the Secretary of State's control was to be retained. Replying to Mr. Petrie, witness observed that he would depend on recruitment to the Police Service on the right type of men and would wait till such men were forthcoming rather than promote from the lower ranks in larger numbers. Mr. Petrie said the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, had told them that the right type of men were not available and that those selected had not proved an unqualified success. Mr. Basu observed that men were taken in Bombay by nomination and not by competitive examination, add that in open competition the right men might bbe forthcoming. Witness agreed and favoured an all India competition.

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

MR. A. H. MADAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. H. Madan appeared before the Enquiry Committee on Friday morning.

In his written statement Mr. Madan endersed his approval of all the recommendations made by Mr. Shroff. His personal view was that, without all the paraphernalia, gravity and pomp of a public Commission, this question could have been settled by a Small Committee composed of a few members of the Stock Exchange well versed in its inner working presided over by a gentleman of the ripe knowledge of Sir W. Atlay, assisted by a leading lawyer like Mr. B. Desai "to watch the Conformity of the law of the land to discuss, examine and exchange suggestions and difficulties, both emanating from us and the public, and arriving at practical results." This Enquiry Committee in Mr. Madan's opinion was a sheer humiliation to the Exchange.

Mr. Madan was most emphatically against out side control over the Exchange. He also considered the present brokerage as paltry considering the risks the brokers have to take.

President:—"How long have you been associated with the Exchange?" Witness—32 years.

In reply to the President Mr. Madan did not think the Indian Chamber as representing the general public body.

The witness considered that forward business was beneficial both to the Brokers and the investors and considered that as long as there are Bulls and Bears there were bound to be Corners.

In reply to Sir Purshotamdas, the witness would not give any reasons for calling the Indian Chambers as a "Motley crew". Mr. Madan told Capt. Sassoon that he was very much in favour of Rule 26 and asked Capt Sassoon for God's sake not to worry him.

This witness was very much against the statements made by other witnesses who advocated the closing of the market for one full day and 5 half days for settlement.

Capt Sassoon—Being a logical man, will you prove that your Association is perfect?

Witness refused to give any reply and wished this recorded.

After a couple of questions by Mr. Dalal the witness advised Mr. Dalal that his proper place was with them (Stock Exchange) than on this Enquiry Committee.

After lunch Mr. G. Findlay Shirras was examined who suggested in his examination that the Exchange should issue daily an official list and more or less endorsed the Indian Chambers views.

Rai Sahib Sanjidas Jesiram was examined in camera.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—A Chaplin film which has long been anticipated is to be released at the Excelsior to-night, "Chaplin's "The Pilgrim." If half of what has been said of it, and has preceded it to India, is correct, then it should rank as Chaplin's best. "It is not just a comedy but a classic", says a London newspaper. Briefly it tells of an escaped convict who takes a parson's clothes and a parson's job. When Chaplin is that convict then one may be very sure that there is much droll humour to be derived from it. The best that can be said for it, is, that it is the only comic rival to "The Kid", and it is far funnier than even that famous Chaplin film.

It takes the audience straight to Laughterland and keeps it there.

* * * *

EMPIRE THEATRE.—Racing men will appreciate the appearance of Steve Donoghue at the Empire in his great American race, the showing of the film coinciding with the famous jockey's arrival in India.

For those who are not interested in racing there is an attractive film which features the famous Polish star, Pola Negri. "The Last Payment" is the first modern picture in which this screen actress has taken part. She is seen as Lola, the pretty wife of a South American cattle-dealer. She meets a young Parisian, and, when her husband is slain by revengeful vacqueros, she accompanies the young man to Paris. It develops that Lola has been married previously and has driven her husband to ruin, and, when she again enters his life, he exposes her to the man who vainly loves her. Tragedy then enters into the lives of those concerned and the subsequent developments are thrilling, dramatic and appealing.

Pola Negri is said to invest the role of Lola with an art which is exquisite, and, supporting her in the cast, are some well-known performers in the cinema world.

* * * *

EMPRESS THEATRE.—A two-part Chaplin film is on the bill at the Empress. It shows Charlie, at the bank, handling gold and notes in the Chaplinesque way. With this film is the final instalment of the serial which has been thrilling those who patronise this cinema, "The Mistress of the World."

Last week the little party, which had ventured into the heart of Africa, was shown the colossal treasure of the Queen of Sheba. The search was at an end, all that remained was to escape with the jewels and gold, and the only way was by means of a wireless plant. After heart-breaking attempts, communication was established with the outside world, a giant aeroplane wings its way to the rescue and there is, of course, a love affair with which to end the story.

* * * *

IMPERIAL CINEMA.—The Cinema presents this week the first instalment of an Indian Serial, "Patni Pratap", produced by Megan Theatres, Ltd., in seventeen parts, which is the biggest picture of its type and style ever released in India. Miss Patience Cooper impersonates the Pual Role of the twin sisters in an impressive way, the direction and camera work being so artistic that it surpasses anything of the kind ever before attempted, the Director has moulded his material into a flawless production, the action never falters for an instant and the story holds its interest from start to finish. Patrons will be greatly impressed with this film and convincing qualities of the atmosphere and its strong vein in human interest. The programme this week includes latest Pathe Gazette with the first six parts of the serial.

THE SWARAJ PARTY:

WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

MR. DAS REMOVES "MISUNDERSTANDINGS".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Mr. C. R. Das communicates the following:—

The success of the Swaraj Party in the elections for the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils has given rise to many anticipations and misunderstandings. It has come to my knowledge that allegations have been made of the misuse of the Congress name by our candidates and prophesies based on ignorance are being made of our attitude at the coming Congress. I desire to remove these misunderstandings and to set at rest many a baseless rumour and unintelligent anticipations. The policy and programme of the Swaraj Party have been before the country for many months. I need not repeat them here. The details of this programme and the immediate steps to be taken by us in accordance with our policy will be decided soon by the Party, and I shall not anticipate them. It is enough to say that the Party will keep to the spirit of the Delhi Compromise Resolution, and will seek no guidance or assistance from the Congress in framing or carrying out that programme.

"A MISTAKEN NOTION."

In regard to the statement that there has been misrepresentation of the Congress, can say that the responsible leaders and members of the Party have taken special pains to clear up the position of the Swaraj Party and the relation it bears to the Congress. We have relied on the fact that the bar on Council entry has been removed, but we have also made it clear that the Congress was in no way running the candidates. There is apparently an idea abroad that the Swaraj Party are planning an offensive for Cocanada, and desire to get a mandate from the Congress for their Council policy. This is a wholly mistaken notion. The Swaraj Party will endeavour to work their programme in and out of the Council to the best of their ability. They desire that the work of Delhi should not be undone by the reopening of a controversial issue in the Congress. The most important work before the Congress is the reorganisation of the Congress and the establishment of a sound basis of Hindu-Muslim unity. Without this no political activity can succeed. It is essential for us to concentrate in the Congress on these two issues and avoid useless controversy, for controversy must necessarily interfere with solid work. I trust that Cocanada will adopt this programme and will unite in rebuilding the Congress and making it a great and powerful organisation.

NEHRU-LAJPAT RAI POURPARLERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who was here on short visit left Lahore to-night for Muttra. During his stay here, he held several informal conversations with Lala Lajpat Rai and other Congressmen and discussed the programme to be followed by the Swarajya Party candidates, who have been returned to the Councils and the Assembly.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

OPENING OF FANCY FETE.

The fancy fete organised by the Secretaries of the Catholic Charities was formally opened by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, on Friday evening. The grounds were very tastefully decorated with buntings and flags and the illumination made one feel that one was in a veritable fairy land. Many stall were erected and contained the handy-works of the children of all the parishes under the Arch Diocese of Bombay and included fish ponds, shooting galleries etc.

At 6 p.m. a Variety Entertainment by the pupils of the St. Joseph's Convent, entitled "Esther the Beautiful Queen" was gone through. Miss E. Dias, the Queen performed her part very admirably. It was a pleasing sight to see many different communities patronising this most deserving Charity and it is hoped the fund will receive a substantial income from this show. The fete is open to-day and to-morrow (Sunday).

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

SCHEMES OF STUDAY.

(By A. T. GIDVANI.)

II*

One defect of the organization of studies in the Indian Universities, it has always seemed to me, lies in the Intermediate Examination being placed in the middle of the course. Two out of the four years in the University, the undergraduate spends in learning miscellaneous subjects upto a standard that is not particularly high. When he passes the Intermediate Examination, he gets only two years to study his subject, which is too short a period for reaching a high standard.

We devote three years to a more or less specialized study of one subject, after a preliminary study of one year only. The first year, we treat more or less, as transition period from School to College. To the first year examination as such, we do not attach much importance. As a matter of fact we allow a student to proceed with his higher studies even if he fails to pass his first year test at the end of a year, leaving him free to complete the examination later.

I have now three years experience of this arrangement and both as a student and a professor I have had ample experience of the arrangement in older universities. I have no hesitation in saying that our scheme secures better results. I believe Mysore has the same arrangement. The advantage of getting three years at a stretch for unbroken study of a subject, without interruption of examination is a valuable gain and one year less of school boy studies in the University is also a distinct advantage.

I must add that we have an intention of abolishing the first year class altogether after sometime, retaining only a three years' course. We expect that students from our schools being taught all subjects through the mother tongue, and not being required to spend most of their time in learning a foreign language as they do in the State schools, will reach a standard at the matriculations stage which will enable us to dispense with this transitional year that we find necessary now. How soon we will be able to do this, it is difficult to tell. Our school curriculum is being gradually altered from year to year to suit our needs Till it is completely adapted to our ideas we propose to go on with our present arrangements at the Vidyapith.

The subjects taught in the first year class are (1) Gujarati (2) Political Economy. (3) History of the Indian National Movement. (4) Logic, Mathematics or a classical language. (5) Hindi or Urdu. (6) A modern language, provision being made at present for Bengali, Marathi, English and French.

Place of English.

It will be noticed that English is only an optional language. We had to go through many controversies before we came to this position. There was one school of workers in the Vidyapith who would abolish the study of English altogether, not retaining it as an optional even. There was another school that foreshadowed the downfall of the Vidyapith if English was not retained as a compulsory subject. When the present position was reached, the former school feared and the latter predicted that only a handful of students would select any other language in preference to English. Mahatmaji was very pleased that the option was given when he learnt that half the class had used the option in favour of Indian languages.

After the first year, the Under-graduates select one of the following schools, or Mandirs as they are styled in the Vidyapith: (1) Arya Vidya. (2) Bhashya (Languages). (3) Samaj Shastra (Social Sciences). (4) Sangit (music). (5) *Ganit* (Mathematics). (6.) Commerce. Nearly half the students take Commerce which makes a special appeal to the Gujarati, and the other half is fairly evenly distributed among the other Mandirs.

True Culture

In adopting this scheme, I was largely influenced by the Oxford Lit. Hon. course based upon a thorough and comprehensive grasp of Greek and Latin cultures with a critical study of Modern Philosophy. That school represents real Oxford culture at its best and has been a powerful influence in shaping the growth of English Culture Our Indian Universities have nothing like it to offer. The Arya Vidya Mandir of the Gujarat Vidyapith is an effort to provide a course of study based upon a thorough grasp of Ancient Indian Culture with a general historical knowledge of mediaeval thought and a critical study of Modern Philosophy. It is more difficult to devise a course on these lines because Hindu Culture covers a much larger field than Greek Culture. We have therefore had to provide for four different branches in this Mandir each emphasizing a different branch of Hindu Culture.

It has been easier to draft these courses on paper than to provide for teaching them in the Vidyapith. In practice we have been able to provide only for one or two branches of the Mandir and even there, room for improvement exists. I have found it difficult to persuade my colleagues in this department to keep the courses more elastic and suit them to the actual possibilities of teaching We have, in the Vidyapith scholars like Prof. Kosambhi of Harward fame and Muni Sinvijaiji of the Bhandarkar institute and an equally capable scholar in Prakrit. Between them they could provide a course that would send out from the Vidyapith formidable scholars. But unfortunately, that is yet to be. Difficulties, mainly imaginary, have stood in the way of this natural development.

The average Indian graduate is shallow because his culture has no root in the soil of national tradition. He is brought up on English Culture which without its Greek basis merely suspends him in mid-air. Reform on the lines of our Arya Vidya Mandir is essential in the courses of Indian Universities.

I explained in my last article that we intend to organize a provincial seat of culture, with the mother tongue as the medium of instruction. It is necessary therefore to enrich Gujarati Literature with the best achievements of all Cultures. That is the idea behind our School of Languages. We are particularly keen on the study of the principal Indian languages because in the Renaissance that has set in in India, every province is making new efforts at self-realization in life, literature and art. At present English serves as the medium through which inter-provincial influences assert themselves. Tagore is read all over the country outside Bengal, in English translations. That is obviously a ridiculous state of things. Every province must create a body of linguists whose work will be to interpret to their people the currents of thought in other provinces. And, incidentally I may point out, here is a new profession which can absorb a large and a growing numbers of our students in National Institutions. Doctor Cousins is trying to create an Academy of Indian Culture. For such an academy to be real and living, it is essential that organizations like the Vidyapith of Gujarat, working consciously with the ideals that I have set forth should come into existence everywhere.

Our Samaj Shastra Mandir is more adequately staffed than other Mandirs. It has three branches emphasizing History, Politics, and Economics respectively. Even in this Mandir we have real provision only for the two branches of Politics and Economics. This is a sad shortcoming. History, Indian History particularly must be adequately provided for, without much delay. Our courses in Politics and Economics are upto a really high standard. I do not know of any Indians University that provides a better course in Politics.

The introduction of a degree in music is a special contribution that the Gujarat Vidyapith has made to University studies. It is the woeful neglect of music and art that have deprived our education of a great deal of its refining influences, Gujarat is specially backward in art and music compared, for instance, to the neighbouring province of Maharashtra. But already the influence of our department of music is being felt and in many circles interest is being aroused. My hope is that our graduates equipped in this manner will go out to our National Schools through which they will introduce these refinements in the children's homes. That is my aim in all the departments—to touch the life of the people.

Our School of Commerce deserves to be more widely known in Bombay. I claim that our Commerce Graduates are better equipped than the Sydenham College Graduates. Their knowledge of Indian methods of accountancy in addition to the English System is a particular advantage to the commercial firms of Bombay. I have approached representatives of the Indian Chamber several times to put the seal of their recognition upon our work. Failing that, my request is that they institute an examination of their own for which we may send our boys. Mr. Mehta some time ago, even gave me a syllabus for such an examination. I am looking forward to an arrangement of this kind being completed which will be a considerable encouragement for our students. Bombay merchants who support the Vidyapith generously with their money must give a decided preference to our graduates over the products of State Universities.

*Previous article appeared in our issue of December 6.

SECOND CONVOCATION.

GRADUATES' TRIPLE VOW.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12.

The Gujrat Vidyapith celebrated its second convocation to-day, when Acharya Gidwani presided in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi. Degrees were conferred on fifty students. The ceremony was held in Mahavidyalaya ground. College scouts had been busy decorating the ground for days past and the Artmaster had been getting together specimens of art work from all national schools and colleges. Visitors were ushered into ground gaily decorated with Khaddar in beautiful colours. Ladies were seated on right and other visitors to left of the platform. At half-past eight the Registrar conducted the procession which was headed by thtt Vice-Chancellor, Acharya Gidwani and was followed by syndics and senators in twos and behind senators came the candidates for their degrees. Simple dignity characterised the whole scene. The Vice-Chancellor wore sky-coloured *dupata* with silver badge on which was engraved the crest of Vidyapith and senators and *dupatas* of same colour. The graduates had Khadi bags slung across their shoulders with Vidyapith emblems engraved on them. All were dressed in plain white Khadi. There were no gorgeous robes of crimson and gold. Yet this open-air ceremony appealed to all present.

MESSAGES FROM LEADERS.

As the procession came, the Vice-Chancellor was seated on the raised platform, senators behind him and candidates for degrees in front. Mrs. Gandhi who arrived just then was also conducted to the platform. The proceedings commenced with Vedic prayer by Prof. Athavale followed by one in Arabic by Moulvi Aboo Zafar Nadvi. Messages were then read by the Registrar, chief among them being from Sriyut Vijayaraghavachariar, Sriyut Rajagopalachari, Mr. Pickthall, Mr. Brelvi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Mrs. Naidu. The Registrar then read his address and presented the candidates to the Vice-Chancellor. After taking the sanction of the Senate and being assured by the candidates that they will work for Swadharma, Swadesh, and Swabhasha and maintain prestige of the Vidyapith in their life and activities, he awarded diplomas.

At the Vice-Chancellor's request Mrs. Gandhi in a few well-chosen words gave her blessings to the new graduates and the Vidyapith, after which Acharya Gidwani delivered his extempore address. All present were then conducted to the art exhibition. The rest of the day was spent in athletic sports, musical concerts and other entertainments. The whole function created deep impression on all those present.

AKALI CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 8.

The hearing of the Akkali leaders conspiracy trial was resumed before Mr. P. J. Anderson, special magistrate, Amritsar, today. Accused and counsel were present as before.

Mr. Petman, counsel for the crown wanted to put in Sardar Jodh Singh, M. D. to produce certain documents relating to the Missionary board of the S. G. P. C.

Sardar Jodh Singh said the documents were with Sardar Sant Singh counsel for defence. Sardar Mahtab Singh accused drew the attention of court that counsel for the crown Mr. Petman had spoken to his colleague that a summons might issue to Sardar Sant Singh, vakil for defence, to produce the documents in question. He protested that the documents were with defence counsel, to be produced when he considered necessary for the purposes of defence. The witness, Sardar Jodh Singh, M. A., had not yet been cross-examined fully, his cross-examination had been reserved, and it would be most unfair to put him in the middle of the cross-examination. He also said that it would be an unheard of proceeding to issue a summons to the defence counsel to produce documents which were with him in his capacity as counsel, and which he was to produce at the time when they would be most beneficial to the defence.

Court—Were the documents to be produced?

S. Mahtab Singh—Yes, in good time.

Mr. Petman said there was no question of a search-warrant. He had only said that a summons could be issued for the production of the documents.

The matter then dropped.

MR. NARSINGHAM.

Mr. N. A. Narsingham of the "Nation," examined by Mr. Petman, said that witness did the work of proof-reading. Jagdish Chandra was the copy-holder and witness as proof-reader compared the proof with the original copy. Witness said he used to deal with S. G. P. C. communiques also, which were printed in the "Nation." Some of the communiques were cyclostyled and some were printed copies. The proofs were corrected according to witness's corrections.

Cross-examined by Sardar Sant Singh, Vakil, witness said he could not say about the cyclostyled communiques, who cyclostyled them. Such communiques as were translated from the Urdu papers, were sent direct to the composing room, and the compositors brought them along with the copy. Witness used to return the copy to the compositor along with the corrected proof. Then the corrected proof again came to witness for second reading, and was similarly returned to the compositor along with the corrected proof.

Cross-examined by Sardar Narain Singh, accused, witness said from 15th May he was the only proof-reader. Previous to that date, there were four or five. Witness could not say after perusal, which proofs he had read and which the others.

Witness caused considerable laugther in court by saying that he did his work eight hours a day and went home, and did nothing else.

BABU ANANDI PARSHAD.

Babu Aanandi Parshad, Manager Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Amritsar, examined by R. B. Jawala Parshad, stated that he was manager since December 1919. The S. G. P. C. had account with the Punjab National Bank, fixed deposit floating as well as saving on 4th January, 1923 it put in a fixed deposit for Rs. 50,000, for six months. This was renewed on due date for another six months.
another six months.

On 1st July 1923, another fixed deposit was put into the Bank to the amount of Rs. 60,471-4-9.

Both the deposits were in the name of S. G. P. C. and were to be operated upon by Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh.

Witness stated there was an application dated 4th September, 1923 for a loan of Rs. 50,000 from Sardar Mahtab Singh as President of S. G. P. C. as against a fixed deposit of Rs. 60,471-9-4.

Witness said there was a letter asking that the money be handed over to Sardar Gurcharn Singh, Secretary. There was a specimen signature of Sardar Gurcharn Singh. The money was advanced on the loan being sanctioned by the Board. On the same date (4-9-23) another application was put in for a loan of Rs. 50,000 by Sardar Gurcharan Singh against the security of the first fixed deposit which had grown to Rs. 58,000.

Witness was responsible for the entries which were made under his orders. Witness had to see that the entries made were correct.

Money on the second loan application was given.

JASBIR SINGH.

Bhai Jasbir Singh, clerk, Accountant General's Office, Lahore, stated that there was a Gurdwara Frabandhak Committee in Lahore. At one time witness was its Secretary. He had been its Secretary for a year and a half. He could not say when. But he was Secretary during the current year. He had left some months ago. He left at the time of the new election of the District Gurdwara Committee. Witness could not say whether District Committee's election came first or the S. G. P. C.'s. Witness could not say if the District Committee coopted any members. He was not elected a membr. Asked whether there were any rules or regulations of the District Gurdwara Committee, witness said he was not aware of any. During the time he was a member, witness was all in all, he was the President, Secretary, and everything else. There was a register of members, a proceedings book etc., but there were no meetings as none of them attended no resolution was passed.

Shown a handbill, witness said he did not remember having issued it. Nor could witness say definitely that he did not issue it. It was dated as far back as 1921.

R.B. Jawala Parshod for Crown asked the court to refer to a signed statement made by the witness to the police and to allow the witness to be treated as hostile.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai for defence said ne law permitted a reference to such a document in examination-in-chief. The law only permitted this being done in cross-examination.

Sardar Mahtab Singh accused said the original document must first be proved or it must be proved to have been lost or destroyed, before the printed handbill could be put to him. The prosecution must first obtain the original manuscript from the Press where it was printed.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai for defence said that the accused had already challenged the statement that the witness was under the influence of the accused. Witness was an employee of the Government and if there could be any presumption, he must be under the influence of Government who was the complainant in the case.

Sardar Sant Singh, Vakil said the witness was giving answers. It was another matter whether they suited the prosecution or not. He cannot be declared hostile merely because of this.

Sardar Mahtab Singh. The witness was not Secretary of the Gurdwara Committee.

Mr. Petman said the handbill was torn from somewhere, and the name of the press was put in the corner only for information of the prosecution.

Sardar Mahtab Singh. But you asked him if he belonged to the District Gurdwara Committee.

Mr. Petman.—That is our lookout. The witness must know all about the Diwans etc. He is only evading the questions and may be dealt with under sections 154 and 159 of the Evidence Act.

Sardar Narain Singh accused challenged the statement as that the accused was under the orders of the accused. Such a statement should not be made without an affidavit

Sardar Mahtab Singh. We know as a matter of fact that the District Gurdwara Committee did not exist then.

Mr. Petman.—I have not asked the witness this.

S. Mahatab Singh.—The handbill purports to be issued in 1921.

The Court permitted the prosecution to treat the witness as hostile.

Continuing under examination witness stated that before the District Gurdwara Committee was established, there was a Gurdwara Committee in Lahore. Witness was its member. Witness came to Durbar Sahib for Darshan but he did not go to S. G. P. C. Witness did take part in the matter of the Gurdwara keys. Witness was imprisoned in that connection. Witness did not take part in any other work of the S. G. P. C. During the Guru-ka-Bagh affair, witness took one month's leave and purchased a season ticket. In those days witness was not acting on behalf of the S. G. P. C. He was helping in the arranging of the photographs, but he was under Sardar Hari Singh of Jullundhur. Witness knew protography. Once or twice he helped in developing negatives in the dark room.

The Diwans of the Lahore City Gurdwara Committee used to be held in Boali Sahib or Chumala Sahib. Many meetings were held on behalf of various Societies including witness's Committee. Witness had no knowledge that there was any Akali Jatha of Lahore at the time. Witness had knowledge now that an Akali Jatha existed. He came to know this when he became Secretary of the District Prabandhak Committee. Witness did not know the names of office bearers of the Akali Jatha, as he had no connection with it. The District Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee belonged to the Lahore District. No form of affiliation was filled in his time, so he could not say whether his Committee had any connection with S. G. P. C. Witness's Committee corresponded with the S. G. P. C. but how many times witness did not remember. He could not say whether it was ten times or a hundred times.

Proceeding after lunch, under examination by R. B. Jawala Parshad, for the Crown, witness stated that the letter shown him bore his seal.

It was a letter calling on the Akalis to establish Jathas in every village in compliance with the orders of S. G. P. C., and report to the District Gurdwara Committee. Witness said it bore also the seal of the District Gurdwara Committee. Witness could not recall having issued the letter. Witness could not identify the other writing on the letter.

Witness knew Sardar Teja Singh Ghawind. Witness did not recollect having received any order from the S.G.P.C. to establish Gurdwara Committee in the Tahsils. Tahsil Committees had not yet come into existence while he was Secretary of District Gurdwara Committee. At present he had no knowledge of it. While witness was Secretary he did think that Gurdwara Parbandhak Committees should be established in the Tahsil. As witness had not the strength of the Committee at his back, he could not carry out his idea into practice. Witness did not mention or write to the S.G.P.C. making the suggestion witness did not remember making the suggestion to any member of the District Committee. Witness had known that there were Akali Jathas in the Tahsil, but he was not aware that there were any Akali Jathas existed in the Tahsils.

Sardar Narindar Singh was the Mit- Secretary but witness did not recollect the name of the Secretary. Witness gave over charge of the Secretaryship to both.

There were Gurdwaras affiliated to the District Gurdwara Committee. They were three in number—Gurdwara Chumala Sahib of sixth badshahi; Gurdwara Shahidi Baba Mani Singh Sahib and Gurdwara Manak. There were receipts. There were sub-Committees of management for these shrines. Witness was ex-officio member of these sub-Committees. Witness could not remember the number of these members. There was a register of accounts of these Gurdwaras. One-tenth of income of these Gurdwaras had never been sent to S.G.P.C.

Witness could not recollect any matter on which he had correspondence with the S.G. P.C.

At the time of the Guruka Bagh affair, witness was Secretary of the S.G.P.C.

Witness did not recollect whether he tried to recruit members to the Akali Jatha.

On 28th or 29th November 1923, witness was visited by an Inspector of Police who took him to the Deputy Superintendent at the Delhi Gate Kotwali. There the exhibit was shown him. He was told it was a handbill. Witness said it was. Witness read a portion of it. He could not say what portion he had read and what portion he had left unread. Witness had read his name and designation. Witness had read the opening and the close. Witness had not the time to read the whole of it. Witness had made a statement, there witness had asked for a copy of his statement and was given one.

Asked if he had got the copy, witness produced it from his pocket.

Counsel wanted to put it on the file.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai for defence said the document was inadmissible under section 162 Indian Evidence Act.

R.B.Jawala Parshad for Crown said he would ask witness to refresh his memory.

Mr. Petman said he was not tendering the document.

Asked if witness had stated to the police that he got this handbill printed as Secretary of Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Lahore, perhaps in Mubarik Press, Lahore, witness said he did not tell them what he was stated to have done. Witness had told the police that after lapse of time he could not say whether the order of the S.G.P.C. referred to in the handbill, was written or oral.

Witness knew Sardar Teja Singh as he was a member of the first Committee. Witness did not know whether he was a Jathedar or not.

Cross-examined Mr. Raghunath Sahai, witness said he was 14 years in the Accountant-General's office. Witness's statement was taken down by the same officer who brought him from the Accountant-General's office. He took witness to the Deputy Superintendent of Police. They left witness' office at 11 a.m. Witness's statement was recorded by the Inspector of Police in the presence of the Deputy Superintndent. That statement was burnt. it had been read out to the witness and signed by him.

The Deputy Superintendent having to go out to the races left. The Inspector burnt witness's statement, Another statement was then taken down by the Inspector and a copy of it was given to witness. The second statement was recorded some five minutes after and his signature was got on it; witness objected to the statement and wanted to make additions to it or to write down a fresh statement but the Inspector said he had no more time to waste and witness must sign it.

Cross-examined by Sardar Narain Singh witness said he had written to the S.G.P.C. in connection with the date of the *kar sewa*, witness never got his District Committee affiliated, witness had seen other people also taking photographs in connection with the Guruka Bagh. So long as witness was Secretary of District Gurdwara Committee, he repuied, no written order came to him, to the best of his recollection, directing the establishment of Gurdwara Committees or the recruitment of Akali Jathas. Nor did he receive any verbal orders from the Committee or its responsible office-bearers.

Witness's wife was ill, he had to come daily for Sardar Mahtab Singh. Accused said he had to cross-examine the witness at length and he could have benefitted the defence a great deal, but he had assumed such an unreasonable attitude in the witness that accused did not know whether to examine him or not (Laughter.) He, therefore, asked the Court to allow the cross-examination of the accused.

SHAIKH ZAMAN KHAN.

Shaikh Zamen Khan, C.I.D. stated under examination by R.B. Jawala Parshad, that he received orders to investigate about the exhibit P. 8 shown to him. He proceeded to Lahore and made inquiries at the Mubarak Press and found that the machines etc. had been removed to the Onkar Press Amritsar.

As Jasbir Singh's name appeared on the poster, witness went to Jasbir Singh's office. First he refused to make a statement, then he made answers to certain questions when he was shown law on the point. He said he would request to be given a copy of his statement.

No cross-examination.

TURKISH DELEGATION TO INDIA.

PERSONNEL ANNOUNCED.

The "Iqdam" of Constantinople writes:—The Turkish Red Crescent Society has appointed a delegation to proceed to India for collecting funds in aid of the Mohajirin from Greece. An application to the British Government has been made for passports. The delegation will include among others Doctor Kemal Omar Bey and Lulfi Slmavi Bey who have previous knowledge of Indian conditions. The delegation will have no connection with politics.

RESIGNATION OF THE CALIPH

AUTHORITATIVE DENIAL

On hearing the rumour about his resignation the Caliph made the following statement to a representative of "Watsu.'

"The nation by its own free will chose me for this grand position. Muslims from all parts of the world have welcomed and recognised my accession to the position of Caliph. I received many delegations which paid homage to me on behalf of their nations. Even on Saturday next I shall receive a delegation representing the Muslims Rumania. In spite of these expressions of faith and trust in me if I relinquish my post it will be sheer ingratitude on my part. I am totally unaware of the sources of this rumour and I am busy in my efforts to ameliorate the condition of Muslims in general. I am not connected with political discussions and such rumours do not influence me at all.

I shall resign only when the Islamic World objects to my holding this position I have no desire to stick to my position in spite of opposition from the Islamic World. As to the scheme about the duties of Caliph I shall reveal my mind in the Conference of Muslim representatives of the whole world.

The Government which is the backbone of the Khilafat is so busy in its internal organisation that it is not possible for it to attend to other matters. The whole Islamic world must be realising this and should therefore excuse the Government."

CHURCHILL LIBEL SUIT.

LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS SENTENCED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Lord Alfred Douglas has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division. On the expiration of this sentence Douglas is sentenced to find surety to keep peace, especially towards Mr. Winston Churchill; and failing surety, to undergo further six months' imprisonment.

(Lord Alfred Douglas was charged with criminally libelling Mr. Winston Churchill in a pamphlet entitled "The Murder of Kitchener and the Truth about the Battle of Jutland and the Jews.")

Mr. Justice Avory, summing up the case against Lord Alfred Douglas at the Old Bailey to-day, said he did not believe that any counsel was ever allowed greater latitude than, Mr. Hayes whose address to the jury was a mixture of diatribe against politicians and vituperation against Mr. Churchill. Mr. Justice Avory emphasised that Lord Douglas had persisted in the libels after their falsehood had been proved in the "Morning Post" action without the slightest grounds for believing that he was telling the truth and his defence had been conducted in the most opprobrious manner.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

ALL SPACE TAKEN UP.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

An Official announcement states that space for exhibitors in the British Empire Exhibition has been practically all taken up. The Palace of Industry has received more applications for space than it can provide, while in the Palace of Engineering only 14,500 square feet out of 301,637 are still available for the exhibitors.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

ing a false claim; and that the purchaser should wait until the claim had been answered and disposed of. But it had to be remembered that there were only 16 years to run of the lease of the property, and so the property was depreciating month by month. It was therefore, urgently necessary that the sale should be completed at once. The plaintiffs would be entitled to possession on completion and the defendants were admittedly unable to give possession, because Dr. Bilimoria claimed to be entitled to possession. In the circumstances it was unreasonable to expect the plaintiffs to complete. It was the vendor's duty to clear his title. The defendants had done nothing to expedite the suit filed by Dr. Bilimoria. The plaintiffs were therefore entitled to determine the contract on 20th November 1920.

His Lordship accordingly held that the plaintiffs were entitled to the return of the earnest-money with interest at 6 per cent.

As regards the question of damages, his Lordship referred it to the Commissioner to determine the amount of damages. But his Lordship observed that at this time there was heavy speculation going on in landed properties in Bombay. What Mr. Bomanji chose to pay in January 1920 was not necessarily a good criterion of the true market value of the property. Besides 'prima facie' the date of breach was 20th November 1920.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

TATA AND CENTRAL BANK AMALGAMATION.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S SUIT DISMISSED

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

P. D. Shamdasani ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., and others ..... Defendants.

This was a suit, filed by the plaintiff as a shareholder of the Tata Industrial Bank, for a declaration 'inter alia', that the scheme of amalgamation of the said Bank with the Central Bank was bad in law and should be set aside. The facts of the case were reported at some length in these columns, when the suit came on for hearing some days ago.

On Friday morning his Lordship, Pratt J., delivered judgment in this case at some length. In the judgment after setting out the facts and after dealing with the various questions of law involved in the case, finally dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi with Mr. Coltman and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Rele and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with the Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Tata Bank.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai with Mr. Taraporevala appeared for the Central Bank.

As the judgment in this case is of some importance to shareholders in limited companies, for the benefit of readers a fairly accurate report of this judgment will appear in these columns in the issue of this paper on Monday next.

WATSON'S ANNEXE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten.)

Tata Sons Ltd ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

Raja Bahadur Dhanraigirji Narsingirji. ..... Defendant.

This was a vendor and purchaser action with regard to a property at Apollo Bunder, known as Watson's Annexe. One Raja Bahadur Narsingirji was the owner of the property; and by a letter dated 30th December 1919 addressed to Mr. Kikabhoy of the firm of Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Sons, Brokers, Raja Bahadur Narsingirji gave an offer to sell the property for Rs. 18 lakhs on certain terms. On 12th January 1920 the said brokers accepted the offer on behalf of the plaintiffs, who paid Rs. 100,000 as earnest, and received a purchase note from the brokers. The property was held under a lease from the Port Trust for a period of 50 years from 1st January 1886. On 21st January 1920 the plaintiffs resold the property to Mr. S. R. Bomanji for Rs. 23 lakhs, on payment of Rs. 100,000 as earnest by him and on the same terms and conditions as in the agreement of sale between the plaintiffs and the Raja Bahadur, with slight variations as to brokerage and costs. When the agreement for the sale of the property between the plaintiffs and the Raja Bahadur was made one Dr. N. J. Bilimoria was in occupation of the property under a lease. The plaintiffs alleged that the Raja Bahadur represented to them that the lease under which Dr. Bilimoria was in occupation would shortly expire, and that the plaintiffs agreed to purchase the property on the faith of the said representation. Dr. Bilimoria, however, gave notice to the plaintiffs that he held the property under a lease which would expire on 1st March 1920, and that Raja Bahadur Narsingirji had agreed with him to renew the said lease for a further period of six years.

Correspondence thereafter took place between the parties, the plaintiffs asked the vendor to clear the property from the claim of Dr. Bilimoria, and ultimately the latter's attorneys alleged that the said claim was false. In May 1920, Dr. Bilimoria filed a suit against Raja Bahadur Narsingirji for specific performance of the alleged agreement to renew the lease. By reason of that suit the Raja Bahadur was not in a position to complete the sale to the plaintiffs until the disposal of that suit. On 10th August, 1920, Mr. S. R. Bomanji gave notice to the plaintiffs that unless the sale to him was completed by 1st November 1920 he would treat the contract as cancelled. He complained that as only a few years of the head-lease remained if he did not get the property soon the object of his purchase, viz. to build a hotel on the site would be frustrated. On 12th August 1920 the plaintiffs in their turn gave notice to the vendor that unless the sale to them was completed by 1st November 1920 they would claim Rs. 5 lakhs as damages for their loss of bargain with Mr. Bomanji. The vendor, however was unable to complete even by 1st November 1920 by reason of Dr. Bilimoria's suit. Thereafter, the time for completion was extended to 20th November 1920; but the vendor was admittedly unable to complete even then, and the plaintiffs thereupon treated the contract as broken and demanded a return of the earnest money and Rs. 5 lakhs as damages. Thereafter the suit filed by Dr. Bilimoria was settled and a consent-decree was taken by which the tenancy of Dr. Bilimoria was extended for two years more. Raja Bahdur Narsingirji died on 30th January 1923, and the plaintiffs claimed from the defendants who were his heirs and representatives Rs. 100,000 being the earnest money, and Rs. 5 lakhs as damages.

The defendant in his written statement said that he believed that the plaintiffs were merely nominees for a syndicate consisting inter alia of Mr. A. J. Bilimoria and Mr. S. R. Bomanji. The defendant denied that Raja Bahadur Narsingirji represented to the plaintiffs that Dr. Bilimoria was in occupation of the property under lease shortly to expire. The defendant further alleged that the claim made by Dr. Bilimoria was unfounded and had been immediately repudiated. The defendant further submitted that his title to the property in suit was a proper marketable title and he was in a position to complete the sale. The defendant denied that Dr. Bilimoria was entitled to the extension of lease claimed by him; but submitted that even if he was so entitled the plaintiffs were bound under their contract to purchase the property subject to Dr. Bilimoria's right. The defendant denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to a return of the earnest-money or to any damages. The defendant charged the plaintiffs with breach of contract and counter-claimed specific performance or in the alternative damages.

Mr. J. D. Dayer with Mr. V. F. Taraporewala appeared for the plaintiffs.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship delivering judgment after stating the facts and the contentions of the parties observed that he was satisfied on the evidence that Raja Bahadur Narsingirji had told the broker that the original lease would shortly expire and there was no other lease effecting the property. His Lordship was not deciding whether Dr. Bilimoria was entitled to a renewal of his lease. But under the consent decree Dr. Bilimoria was given two years more to continue on the property. The explanation given as to why these two years were given to Dr. Bilimoria was that under the Rent Act Dr. Bilimoria was entitled to continue in possession while the Act was in force, even though his lease expired, and that therefore the terms were really advantageous to the lessor But if the sale to plaintiffs were completed they might easily have asked for possession on the ground that they required the premises for their own occupation or for building purposes. His Lordship however did not hold that the Raja Bahadur had knowingly made a false representation. The argument of defendant's counsel was that they could not prevent a man mak-

(Continued in column 5.)

THE
JUPITER
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman of the Board of Directors:
N. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919	62,635
Premium Income for 1920	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922	22,57,529
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

Business Transacted:
Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, Etc.

Managing Agents:
LALJI NARANJI & Co.
MANAGER.
BERTRAM CHESTER.
SECRETARY.
K.S.RAMCHANDRA IYER.
REPRESENTED EVERYWHERE.

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TIMONOX WHITE ?
THE DISCOVERY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.
The new non-poisonous paint with a wonderful white colour, a cheap and labour saving paint, for two coats of Timonox White has the same obliterative Power as three coats of Zinc Oxide, and lasts longer
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COOKSON & COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND
(ESTABLISHED 1704)
ASK FOR SAMPLES, PAMPHLET DETAILS, PRICES, etc., etc.
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SOLE SELLING AGENTS :—
HOARE, MILLER & Co. Ltd.
COMMERCE HOUSE, CURRIMBHOY RD. BALLARD ESTATE, 5, FAIRLIE PLACE,
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DILIGENCE VIGILANCE C&CO COOKSON'S
THE COOKSON GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.,
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14.

Andes Maru, Miyaba, Nagoya.
Gairsoppa, Brown, Rangoon.
Hohenfels, Metz, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14.

Iris, Martionolich, Genoa.
Genoa, Cassawich, Genoa.
Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
Shustar, Perritt, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Munroe for Antwerp etc.
Steamer Hohenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Castle Porgiano for Trieste etc.
Steamer City of Calcutta for Liverpool.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.

S S Andes Maru :—The O S Kaisha steamer Andes Maru, 4847 tons, Captain Miyabara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Nagoya with a general cargo.

S S Gairsoppa :—The B I S N Co's steamer Gairsoppa, 3227 tons, Captain Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Hohenfels :—Messrs W and A Graham and Co's steamer Hohenfels, 1748 tons, Captain Metz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Iris :—Messrs W and A Graham and Co's steamer Iris, 4186 tons, Captain F Martionolich, sailed from harbour yesterday for Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Genoa :—M Italiana steamer Genoa, 4201 tons, Captain M Cassawich, sailed from harbour yesterday for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna :—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, sailed from harbour yesterday for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shustar :—The Persian Gulf Line steamer Shastar, 1718 tons, Captain W Perritt, sailed from harbour yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, December 14.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 China 4161 London 15/12, M M and Co.
3 Dongola 4742 Aden 29/12 M M & Co.
5 Genoa 4201 Genoa 15/12. M Italiana.
6 Elysia 4062. Liverpool. N F Graham & Co.
9 Colaba 3899 Rangoon 29/12 M M & Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 19/12. M M & Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Hull, 18/12 W & A Graham and Co.
16 C Calcutta 4962, Karachi 22/12 K N & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

16 Accra 1751 N F. D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Jalavijaya 2297 P Bd 16/12 S S N Co.
D & E Hakadate Maru 3254 Japan 17/12 N Y Kaisha.
H Bandra 1877 Busra 20/12 M M & Co.
M Jalapalaka 2630 N F N F.
N Mirzapore 4135 Kobe 20/12 M M & Co.
P Vigo 3243 K'chi 22/12 J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S C.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 16th December Agent B I S N Co.
Shanghai not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindelia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Macmillan due about 27th December Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 20th January Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Batavia (not fixed) Agent K M Co
Clan Colquhon (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Martenfels, due about 16th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Moorkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 3rd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 13th December, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th December, Agent I T Co.
Anssa due about 26th December Agent I T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castle Porgiano due about 15th December, Agents M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strathlorne due about 2nd December, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lima Maru due about 28th December, Agent N Y K.
Ryugin Maru due about 31st December Agent O S Kaisha.
Penang Maru due about 3rd January Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 25th December Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 30th December, Agent B and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Trematon (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 14.

S S Elysia for Liverpool :—29 bales Persian raw cotton Grindlay and Co; 2000 cwts Indian groundnut oil cake, Anent and Co; 100 bales hemp, 501 cwts myrabollams, G Manjee.

S S Elysia for Marseilles :—100 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee.

S S China for London :—18 bundles fox skin raw, K B H Karimbaksh; 2 bales Indian carpets, American Importing Co.

S S Kashmir for London :—214 bales sewri hemp, D B Khun and Co; 300 bundles deer horns, Goolamhosein Sachidina; 487 cwts myrabollams, G Manjee.

S S Clan Munroe for Antwerp :—1000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Hull :—2000 cwts myrabollams, Purshottam Mathuradas; 2000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Ghent :—165 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Antwerp :—550 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Dunkirk :—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Bhaidas Carsandas.

S S Scindia for Liverpool :—732 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Nippon for Trieste :—28 bales country cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 2000 cwts Indian rape seed, Ralli Bros; 80 bales country cotton fly, G Virjee and Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 600 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 392 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 768 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, B Gordhandas; 110 tons Epe. old iron tyres, K M Nathoo.

S S Nippon for Venice :—112 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, B Mever; 310 bales Indian raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros; 165 bales Indian raw cotton, Hirjee Hensey.

S S Hohenfels for Rotterdam :—110 bales cotton raw, Shamjee Hemraj.

S S Hohenfels for Antwerp :—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Shamjee Hemraj.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg :—165 bales Indian raw cotton, Shamjee Hemraj.

S S Castel Piriziano for Genoa :—9000 cwts Indian linseed, Ralli Bros; 375 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 26 pieces teakwood planks, 10 pieces teakwood square, Sorabji Hormasjee; 210 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 8007 cwts castor seed, Gorio Ltd; 1000 cwts rape seed, E D Sassoon.

S S Castel Piriziano for Naples :—100 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 1000 cwts castor seed, Gorio Ltd; 2000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk :—330 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool :—1000 cwts myrabollams, 1581 cwts linseed oil cakes, 101 bales hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co; 2150 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Allibhoy Bhanjee.

S S Scindia for Hongkong :—2 cases imitation border, B D Satha; 48 cwts sharkfins, 12 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanjee and Co; 88 bales country cotton G M twist, C Bamanjee; 60 cwts sharkfins, Hooseinbhoy and Co.

S S Scindia for Shanghai :—5 bundles fox skin raw, K B H Karimbaksh; 20 cases Indian butter, The Continental Cream and Dairy Farm.

S S Hokodate Maru for Osaka :—110 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Hokodate Maru for Yokkaichi :—400 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Hokodate Maru for Kobe :—500 bales Indian raw cotton, Ozu Burin; 1500 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 119 bales Indian raw cotton, N Futehalli and Co.

S S Hokodate Maru for Nagoya :—200 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka :—1300 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe :—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Govind Vishram and Co; 192 bales Indian raw cotton, N Futehally and Co.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 14.

S S Karapara from Durban, Agents M M and Co :—10 cases cheese, 26 barrels C cylinder oil, 60 cases crank oil, 51 cases refrigerator oil, 20 drums H E oil, 35 cases C engine oil, 160 cases 80 drums transformer oil, 34 cases castor oil, 310 barrels L P cylinder oil, 69 drums C grease oil, 27 cases M cylinder oil, 350 cases 121 barrels 20 drums S P cylinder oil, 13 barrels Hg. coenar oil, 46 barrels Oshot beanick oil, 4 barrels Turbine oil, 2829 drums grease 7 lbs; 898 drums grease 14 lbs; 25 boxes S/c refined gold and silver.

From Mozambique :—150 bags shells, 25 bags copra, 50 bags beans.

From Zanzibar :—1206 bales cloves, 139 tusks 9 cases ivory, 50 bags copra.

From Mowban :—956 bales cottons, 300 bags 1400 packets soda, 17 cases cheese, 30 tusks ivory.

S S Nevasa from Karachi, Agents M M and Co :—3500 bags wheat.

S S Chacroti from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co :—8292 tons coal.

S S Kura from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co :—3510 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Maur from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co :—791 pieces teak squares, 827 pieces teak planks, 120927 pieces 8371 bundles teak scantling, 1132 bundles yang scantling, 10 boxes said to contain 41100 rupees.

ANOTHER AKALI LEADER ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 13.

Sardar Tejasingh, formely proprietor, Gargaj Akali Newspaper, has been arrested. It is understood that his previous pardon has been cancelled by the Punjab Government. It will be remembered that the same gentleman had been sentenced to about seven years' imprisonment in connection with his former activities for seizing some of the Gurdwaras, during the earlier date of the Akali movement. On having tendered an apology and promising to remain of good behavniour he had been released. He has been for some time the proprietor of vernacular papers and was the "Jathedar" of Gargaj Akali Jatha, which had its differences with the Sikh Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee.

Arrangements in connection with the educational exhibition of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference are in full swing at Aligarh. Exhibits will be received in the exhibition up to December 20th and no further

The Government of Burma have appointed a committee with Mr. Stevenson, Commissioner of Tenasserim, as chairman, to inquire into vernacular education in the province.

Two more additional sessions judges are being deputed to Saharanpur to expedite the trial of cases arising out of the last Muharrum riots, thus making a total of five sessions judges.

Her Excellency Countess Lyton opened the inaugural meeting of the Social Workers, when Sir Frederic Whyte spoke on the importance of the 'Baby Week' to be observed in January next.

WHAT TO DO WHEN IN THE DUMPS

Put on your best suit—go for a brisk walk—take two or three Pinkettes when going to bed—you'll surely feel 100 per cent. brighter, cheerier and better in the morning. To dispel the causes of low spirits such as constipation, liverishness, bilious attacks or sick headaches Pinkettes are perfection. Your chemist sells them, at 14 annas the vial Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors :—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 14

The monsoon has given nearly general rain in southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are.—Tinnevelly three quarters of an inch. Negapatam and Cuddalore one and Dalhousie half.

Temperature is low in Northwest India. A new disturbance is passing through Persia.

Forecast :—No large change.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Behar and Orissa :—10th December, 1923 :—Light rain fell in Gaya, Bhagalpur, the Santal Paraganas, Hazaribagh and parts of Darbhanga. There was no rain in the rest of the province. Harvesting of early winter paddy is at its height and crushing of sugarcane is becoming general. Sowing of spring crops is not yet becoming general. Sowing of spring crops is not yet finished. Moisture is insufficient in many parts of Behar. The condition of standing crops, except winter paddy in Behar is on the whole good. The price of common rice has risen in one district, fallen in five and is stationary in the remaining districts. The average price of loocal common rice at headquarters excluding 'angul' was 8.76 seers a rupee against 8.57 seers last quoted and that of maize was 15.09 seers against 12.93 seers. The supply of fooder is insufficient in the Sadr sub-division of Shahabad. Cattle is reported from ten districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is on the whole good.

United Provinces, Western Circle, 11th December 1923 :—Prospects of wheat and sugarcane are god, gram and cotton normal.

Rohilkhand circle 11th December 1923 :—Prospects of wheat and gram are good and sugarcane normal.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m..

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.903 inches
Temperature of Air	78.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.4 "
Dew Point	61.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	62% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6 "
Minimum do. do.	70.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE;NNE,ENE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 127

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		Dec. h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	14	3 34	27 10	14	10 12	18 0
		15 55	25 0		21 31	19 3
Sat.	15	—	—	15	—	—
S	16	5 15	25 10	16	12 24	19 3
		18 37	24 2			
M.	17	6 18	25 3	17	0 7	21 6
		20 0	24 7		13 20	19 0
Tu.	18	7 19	25 0	18	1 29	21 8
		21 0	25 5		14 5	18 7
W	19	8 18	25 0	19	2 34	21 6
		21 42	24 2		14 45	18 1
Th.	20	9 4	25 5	20	3 26	21 1
		22 22	27 0		15 23	17 8

SUSPENSION OF TURKISH NEWSPAPERS.

CALCUTTA MUSLIM'S VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

In connection with the recent orders suspending the publication of two leading Turkish newspapers, Syed Erfan Ali, Barrister, who had made a special study of Turkish affairs, writes that the only fault of the condemned newspapers was they published a letter by the Aga Khan and Syed Amir Ali regarding the status of the Khalifa. These were eminent Moslem leaders and at this critical juncture their opinion was badly needed and the Angora Government should have acted with sobriety and calmness.

THE VICEROY AND MADRAS GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

The following reply has been sent by the Governor to the Viceroy :—"Allow me on behalf of the citizens of this Presidency to thank Your Excellency and Lady Reading for the kind message of appreciation conveyed in your telegram. We are one and all delighted to learn that Your Excellencies enjoyed your stay in this Presidency and deeply appreciate the generous references you have made to the marks of progress you have observed during your visit and your inspiring message of encouragement for the future. Let me, in particular, express the great pleasure which it gave to my wife and myself as very old personal friends to entertain you here and show you such hospitality as we were able."

BEHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec. 13.

A complete list of members elected to the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council has been published. Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanj Deo of Kanika has been returned by the Orissa Landholders and Mr. M. S. Das from Orissa Division non-Muslim urban. Out of seventy-six members elected 33 are sitting members there are 39 Behari Hindus, 18 Mahomedans, 9 Oriyas and 5 Bengalees amongst the members.

The "Search Light" remarks "the results are not half as brilliant as in Bengal and Bombay."

ELECTIONS TO ASSEMBLY.

The following is the list of members elected to the Assembly (1) Tirhut Divn. Shymacharan and Gaya Prasad Singh (2) Gaya cum Monghyr non-Muslim, Rai Hari Prasad Lal (3) Bhagalpur Purnia Santalparaganas, non-Muslim. Ganganand Singh (4) Tirhut, Mahomedan, M. Shafi (5) Behar and Orissa Londholedrs, Raja Rajhanandan Prasad Singh (6) Orissa, Bhubananan Das and Nilxanthdas (7) Patna cum Shahabad, Ambika Prasad Sinha (8) Bhagalpur Mahomedan, Md. Asjureullah, (9) Chota Nagpur, non-Mohomedan, Devikiprasad Sinha. Result is not received from one constituency.

The lock-out at the India Jute mills, Serampore, ended on Thursday, the weavers who struck on November, 13th and brought about a lock-out having resumed. It would appear that the weavers complained against the quality of yarn supplied and it is understood that the matter will be considered when the present stock is exhausted.

WARM CLOTHES FOR YOU

Here are a few selections from our wide range of winter clothing. They are all made from LALIMLI PURE WOOL and are warm, strong, smart in appearance and moderate in price. Hardwearing suits and overcoats for the men, cosy, attractive garments for the ladies, warm, "comfy" little articles for the kiddies, servants clothing and coverings for horses and dogs.

GLANCE AT THE LIST BELOW AND SEND FOR SAMPLES NOW.

MENS CLOTHING

Lounge Suits	From Rs. 50 12	Overcoats	From Rs.	39	4
Sports Coats	" 29 4	Coats Warm British Officers			
Blazers	" 33 0	Pattern	"	36	8
Grey Flannel Trousers	" 21 0	Knitted Woollen Waistcoats	"	13	4
Flannel Sleeping Suits	" 26 0	Sweaters	"	8	8
		Coat Sweaters	"	12	0
Dressing Gowns	" 40 8	Undervests	"	7	12

LADIES CLOTHING

Costumes	From Rs. 43 0	Knitted Cloaks	From Rs.	44	0
Blanket Coats	" 39 0	Knitted Dresses	"	39	0
Dressing Gowns	" 39 4	Knitted Costumes	"	42	0
Knitted Jumpers	" 21 0	Undervests	"	8	4
Coat Sweaters	" 22 4	Combinations	"	15	4

CHILDRENS CLOTHING

Jerseys	From Rs. 4 4	Girls Knitted Coats	From Rs.	18	0
Jersey Suits	" 14 8	Girls Undervests	"	4	12
Girls Jerseys & Pleated Skirts	" 15 0	Girls Combinations	"	9	0

SERVANTS CLOTHING

Achkans	From Rs. 14 8	Knickers	From Rs.	6	0
Chapkans	" 15 8	Pyjamas	"	6	12
Ayahs Coats	" 11 8	Jerseys	"	3	2
Syces Coats	" 11 12	Cardigans	"	4	4
Chauffeurs D.B. Coats & Jodhpores	" 29 8	Socks	"	1	2
		Putties per pair.	From Rs.	1	14

HORSES CLOTHING

Newmarket Quarterpieces	From Rs. 17 0
Jhools of Sacking Material lined Grey Blanketing	" 12 0

DOGS CLOTHING

Jhools	From Rs. 2 4

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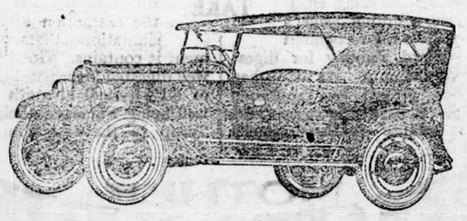

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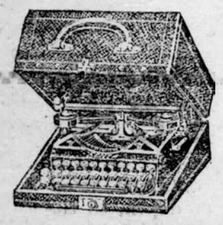

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THE NEW GOVERNOR AND DEVELOPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will kindly publish the following letter in your esteemed paper and oblige.

With reference to your publication of today's date under the heading, "The New Governor and Development," in notes of the day, I would like to suggest that Government should drop the Back Bay Reclamation scheme and should develop Salsette i.e. open a Salsette Sea Coast Railway starting from either Bandra or Andheri, B.B. & C.I. Ry. round the Salsette Coast to Thana, G.I.P. Ry. This scheme will enable many people from the congested city of Bombay to reside in Salsette a much cheaper and healthier place. As the Development Department has already spent a good sum of money on Back Bay Reclamation scheme the Government should give the place to B.B. & C.I. Ry. to make a terminus at Church Gate Station which place is now almost reclaimed by putting a band across it. Not long time ago Government had introduced a scheme to make a terminus for B.B. & C.I. Ry. at Grant Road but since various protests were made by the people of the City against acquiring land at Grant Road residential quarters Government dropped the scheme. Now is the chance for Government and the B.B. & C.I. Ry. to make a suitable terminus at Church Gate Station where the Development Department has almost reclaimed the place and is very suitable for the purpose and I hope Government and B.B. & C.I. Ry. will consider this question.—Yours etc.,

THOMAS GABRIEL FERREIRA.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you publish the following lines in your esteemed daily and oblige? The name of Sir George Lloyd will surely go down to posterity for having created a paradise for the lower middle classes by ruthlessly pushing through his pet scheme of building dungeon-like chawls in Bombay. Perhaps he is blissfully ignorant of the untold miseries inflicted on the poor souls occupying them by the shutting out of God's light and air from these supposed human dwellings. Not satisfied with this, as if to fill to the brim our bitter cup of sorrow, we have been deprived of light during night also.

Some of the chawls at Naigaon have been occupied by a number of hapless people out of sheer necessity more than a year ago and the roads leading to these chawls were constructed much earlier but not one of them is adorned with a single lamp-post so far. You can well imagine the attendant difficulties and risks, the tenants are put to, who have to traverse these roads after sunset to reach their rooms. Now-a-days it is pitch dark as early as 7 p.m. and it is useless to enlarge at length the road-perils such as Pathan and other ruffians loafing about. Only the other day a murderous attack on a passerby was averted by his shouts bringing forth timely assistance but the miscreant made good his escape under cover of darkness. It is Providential that the worse has not happened in this locality. To feel one's way out of these chawls is an evident ordeal. Who is responsible for this criminal negligence? Will not wiser counsels prevail and Sir Leslie Wilson, our present Governor, undo what Sir George Lloyd did in bulding these veritable dungeons in teeth of popular opposition? Will you, Sir, raise your strong protest on behalf of the dumb creatures and try your utmost to improve.—Yours etc.,

"OUR MISERABLE LOT."

Bombay, Dec. 10.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of 11th instant, the letter of your Calcutta correspondent has been published. This gentleman has been writing in favour of the Dasites ever since April last. But in this the latest performance of his, your correspondent has devoted a whole paragraph about eight inches to fall foul of the "Servant" and the followers of Mahatma in Bengal, in a feeling of security against contradiction. As against that paragraph of your Calcutta correspondent, kindly publish the following extract from a letter published in the "Servant" dated 10th instant over the signature of a member of the Bengal P. C. C. Babu Khagendranath Das Gupta:—

"Our Secretary admits that certain members of the no-change party questioned the authority of the President to adjourn the meeting. This implies that the house was being unjustly adjourned from their point of view. Whether the President felt insulted on this point, it is for him to say and exercise his disciplinary authority. But the point is not that. The question is whether the President said that he did not adjourn the meeting and whether after this assurance the meeting was going to be proceeded with and was adjourned on the attempt at extortion of an admission by Mr. C. R. Das from the President that he had adjourned the meeting. Ultimately the President adjourned the meeting to accommodate Mr. Das and some members of his party who were alleged by Mr. Das to have left on the above understanding. I challenge the President, Lalit Babu to deny this.

"Mr. Bose says in his letter of contradiction that "in the co-option of one member from South Calcutta, the names of Messrs. B. Chakravarti and B. C. Pal and Sj. Hemendra Chandra Das Gupta among others were proposed. Here our Secretary has not reported the matter correctly. Mr. B. C. Pal was set up from South Calcutta and he could not be taken we are now given to understand in preference to a useful member of Congress like Babu Hemendra Das Gupta. Mr. B. Chakravarti's name was proposed from Central Calcutta and not from South Calcutta, but there also Maulavi Maniruj Jama had better claims to the support of Mr. Das's party and so Mr. Chakravarti was rejected."

"Let us now come to the rejection of Dr. P. C. Roy's name. Here our Secretary has surpassed himself. Mr. Bose says "Sir P. C. Roy's name was proposed along with that of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and some others for co-option from North Calcutta. The House had to decide which of the two (viz. Sir P. C. Roy and Moulana Azad) was to be chosen. But as a matter of fact Dr. P. C. Roy's name was proposed from 24-Perganas and not from North Calcutta where Maulana Azad's name was proposed as against Sj. Haran Chandra Ghose Chaudhury, 24-Perganas election came first and Pir Badshah Mia was elected to the rejection of Dr. Roy. North Calcutta election came next when Maulana Azad's name was proposed. So the two had no occasion to be proposed together to justify the amazing un-called for statement of our Secretary that from the point of view of the Congress he (Secretary) does not think that the B. P. C. C. acted wrongly in preferring Maulana Azad to Sir P. C. Roy. I do not see how Mr. Bose can say that it is not true that Sj. C. R. Das voted against the co-option of Sir P. C. Roy when he voted for the other candidate and influenced his followers to proceed on party lines in which Mr. Bose also admits things were going on."—Yours, etc.

WATCH DOG.

U. P. COUNCIL.

LANDLORDS IN MAJORITY.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

Dr. Ganesh Prosad has been elected for the University to the U. P. Council defeating Mr. Gurtu. The total results show a landlord majority. The Swaraj Party nominated fifty candidates, of whom about thirty were successful. The feature of the elections was that a large number of voters went to the poll.

Of hundred elected members to the U P Council 43 belong to the Landholders' Party, 35 to the Swarajya Party, 8 Liberals, 6 Independent Nationalists and three Europeans. The results of voting in five constituencies are yet unknown.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MINISTRY FURTHER HECKLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

To-day's proceedings of the Legislative Council were again characterised by liveliness and excitement. A series of questions relating to important public matters were put from the opposition benches to Government members. Mr. Satyamurthi, member for University was responsible for a good many of these. Replying to him in regard to the conduct of the prosecution in the Imperial Bank fraud case, the Law Member said in view of he complexity and importance of the case Government, while entrusting the conduct of the case to the Advocate-General, considered he should have the assistance of the council who had assisted in the preparation of the case and was fully cognisant with the facts thereof. It was elicited that the Crown prosecutor had not been consulted in the case and that he declined to conduct the case for reasons more or less personal. The Law member also observed that although there were delicate problems arising in the situation, the practice of the Madras High Court and other High Courts had been to ask the Advocate-General to appear in heavy session cases and it was on those precedents that he was asked to conduct the present case.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked whether the Chief Minister in his official capacity had placed the figures of voting on the no-confidence motion before the Governor.

The Chief Minister said there was no necessity to do so.

Mr. Satyamurthi next put a question and prefaced it with the remark that since the no-confidence motion was thrown out, there had been three outstanding incidents, the first in connection with the Court Fees Amendmnt Bill over which the Government sustained a defeat, the second, Coimbatore water supply which resulted in the Ministry securing a majority of only four votes, and thirdly voting on the amended resolution, to boycott the British Empire Exhibition in which there had been elected majority on the side which opposed the amendment. With these three incidents happening he asked whether the Chief Minister considered he had still a working majority in the council.

Two resolutions were passed by the council before it adjourned for the day. The first was carried by a majority of eighty-one votes against fourteen and it urged the revision of land settlement rates be postponed in Bellary District till the principles of land revenue settlement were embodied in the statute. The second resolution which was carried with the support of ministerialists recommended that the District Boards in the Presidency be given the right of electing their own presidents.

The president considered Mr. Satyamurthi's question went far beyond the range of what was understood by a supplementary question and hence he ruled it out of order.

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10-INCH BLACK LABEL RECORD, Rs. 4-8.

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Hark! the Herald Angels Sing / Oh come, all ye faithful	Organ, Celeste and Bells	B 272
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822.

MAULANA AZAD AND NAGPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some councilite papers are asking why Ali Brothers or at least Maulana Shaukat Ali should not go to Nagpur and pacify the Moslems of that place. Those who ask this question did not support the National Flag Satyagraha. There have been many taking their cue from these papers who ask the same question. Most of these persons used to call the National Flag Satyagrahis "fools and fanatics" a description which Mr. V. J. Patel (who was the exceptional councilite to sympathise with the National Flag movement) applied with pride to those who opposed the sycophants of Bombay. Ali Brothers and especially Maulana Shaukat Ali may and will go to Nagpur because of their own keen sense of duty. They need not and will not go because of this question. Their love of India and of Mahatma is above the carping of the councletes. If they come to know that the fault at Nagpur lies with their coreligionists they are sure to expostulate with them. None has spoken so frankly and boldly to his coreligionists as Maulana Shaukat Ali. But before he does so to the Nagpur Moslems, he will require to be satisfied that they are at fault. The look of things at Nagpur is not quite so unequivocal as some councletes imagine or put forth. The martyrs in the cause of Hindus at Nagpur are mostly from that party which held aloof from the Nagpur National Flag Satyagraha. When persons belonging to the Hindu community, who did not feel the insult offered to the National Flag, come forward in aggressive activity to play music before a mosque, outsiders require to be given evidence that the wrongdoers are Mahomedans and so far as Nagpur is concerned, Maulana Shaukat Ali is an outsider. Still we are disposed to think that he will go in spite of this carping question of councilites

Apropos this question, it is a fair question to put to the Council-party of Nagpur and Poona, "Why does Maulana Abul Kalam Azad not go to Nagpur to pacify the Mahomedans?" He is a Council-party man through and through. Mr. C. R. Das put him into the B. P. C. C. and excluded Dr. P. C. Ray for that purpose. Mr. C. R. Das was proposing at the Nagpur meeting of the A. I. C. C. that Maulana Azad should have vested in him all the executive powers of the A. I. C. C. and for that purpose was ploughing through the Congress Constitution. According to the Councilites, Maulana Azad has brought about unity in the Congress. (This is not the place to give our opinion of that makebelieve unity). Why should the Councilites not ask him to go to Nagpur? Is it solely on the principle that when privileges are concerned, then is the occasion for Councilites to be invited or to advance, and when work, duty, liability or responsibility is involved, then the followers of Mahatma Gandhi—impracticalists, visionaries, idealists—are to be invited? In the name of unity the followers of Mahatma should give up their vital principles—but the Councilites are not to give up even some of their strategy in the name of that same unity. Nay, the Councilites may exploit the Hindu Moslem tension of the Punjab to force unity on their terms upon the followers of Mahatma. Such an unjust division will not go on for ever. Even so far it has gone on merely because the followers of Mahatma believe in "Giving" and are not tainted by the bargaining "Give and Take" of councilites. Let the Councilites now answer the question. "Why should Maulana Abul Kalam Azad not go to Nagpur to bring about peace"?—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE,
B. V. WARERKAR.

Gamdevi, Dec. 12.

READING ROOM AND KHADI STORES.

The opening ceremony of the Visrani Building Reading Room and the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha Khadi Stores was held at Governor's Road, Parel, on Sunday last in the presence of a fairly attended and enthusiastic gathering. The function commenced with Sjt. C. V. P. Shivam in the chair and recital of prayers by Mr. Lakshmana Iyer. Mr. P. B. Subramania Iyer then welcomed the audience on behalf of the Provisional Committee of the Reading Room in a short and eloquent speech, in the course of which he briefly touched upon the possibilities of useful constructive work by co-operative efforts. Mr. C. K. Subramaniam then gave a short history of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha movement from its very inception in Bombay and emphasised the need of constructive national work at the present time.

The draft rules as framed by the Committee were then read by Mr. P. B. Subramaniam Iyer and after some preliminary discussion was passed as effective for the time being, subject however to any modification in a general meeting to be held at an early date.

Sjt. C. V. P. Shivam in declaring the Reading Room and the Khadi Stores open, referred in a very interesting speech in detail to the number of Associations, Clubs and such other formations which in his experience of 10 years' life in Bombay he has had occasion to come across with and how most of them existed only for a few days or months and vanished for ever. The root cause of such failures in his opinion was due to a lack of better understanding between members themselves where no room for honest differences of opinion existed, without prejudicing personal relations and the well-being of the institutions. He emphasised the need for closer understanding and co-operation between the members and these, he said, should accommodate healthy differences of opinion which in a Reading Room should be possible in a surprisingly satisfactory degree.

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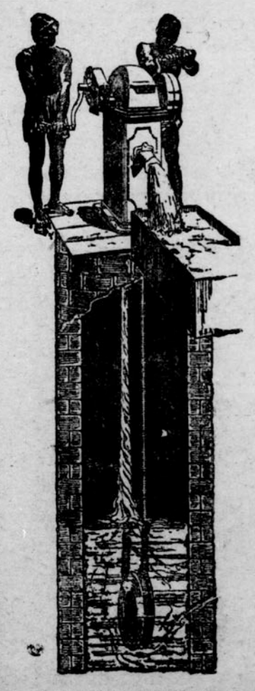

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Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God The Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment of 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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TRAMS AND RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Tramway Company was given the concession by the Bombay Municipality to lay their lines. In consideration of the monopoly, the Municipality got the Company to fix the travelling charges. The Municipality gave the concession with an eye to public interests and good. When the Company sought to raise the fares, some public-spirited members of the Municipality strenuously opposed the proposal; and the Company's attempt failed. So the boon to the public continues. In the case of the Railways, the giver of the concession is Government, that is the State. Government made the concessions also with an eye to public good and public convenience. The Companies hold the concession on this ground, whenever, Railway Companies want land for their purposes, Government acquires it for them under the Land Acquisition Act. But though Government and the Railways are aware of the motives of the concession yet they ignore them; for the Railways in spite of the concession, have increased their fares enormously and the Government has sanctioned them without regard to the interests of the public. This is not as it ought to have been.

I am of opinion that public bodies and public men should agitate for the reduction of the rates and thus disallow profiteering on the part of the Railway Companies.—Yours, etc.,

P. PEREIRA.

Gorai, Dec. 11, 1923.

"A MARVEL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was one of those that attended the Karnatic Provincial Conference at Bijapur held on the 19th of the last month. I counted on seeing at Bijapur certain architectural marvels such as "Goli Gumaz" and other historic buildings. But I was destined to come across a marvel even before I reached Bijapur. I must confess that the train from Gadag to Hotigi is itself a marvel. This is the first time I happened to travel in that train and I must congratulate the M & S M Railway Company on their preserving for us a train of such a primitive model. We left Gadag at about 10-40 p.m. and reached Bijapur next morning at about 11 p.m. the distance being about 114 miles.

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I should like to know if it is bebyond the possibility of the M. & S.M. Railway Company to think of improving its speed.—Yours etc.,

K. GURU RAJA RAO,
High Court Vakil, Bellary.

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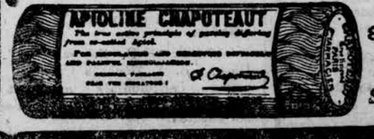

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